# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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CHARLET

# The Principia

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### A RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT lu favor of voting for Mr. Lincoln, examined.

The following letter from an enraest and pious abolitionist, contains so remarkable an argument in favor of voting for Mr. Lincoln, hat we cannot decline its insertion, accompanied with our own comments, of course.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, June 13, 1864. Editors of The Principia :

Please accept my thanks for the insertion in your paper No. 6-May 26, 1864, of my letter touching the Presidency. I say again, a change of commanders, Pre-

mont and Lincoln, will not alter the result, any more than the changing of a coat, containing a large stain of ink or blood, from one man to another. The stain is not removed, it is in the heart of the Nation, to this day, the deadly cancer is not removed. (1.) Witness Kentucky and Missouri filled with robels, Tennessee and and Louisiana and Maryland have thousands who sympathize with so wicked and inhuman amonster as a slave-bolder. (2,) The nation will bleed and it ought to bleed while it has my sympathy or fellowship with such Heavenduring iniquity. (3.) The apparent sluggishsess and tardiners of Mr. Lincoln is all of the Lerd, that this nation shall learn a lesson of righteousness. " Without repentance is no remission. (4.) The guilt of the nation is the mme as four years age. (5.) Mr. Lincoln, who is only the people's public servants will come sp, as soon as the judgment of the Almighty thall make them to so abhor slavery and its wicked sympathizers that not a single one shall aspell on the whole army of Israel, what can ments upon his letter. in the cabinet, some with shoulder straps, and many punching up the fire in the rear? (7.) We have not struck bottom yet; far from it. The nation has not repented. Achan, for coveting some silver, a wedge of gold, and a goodhis life, nothing but track cost him his life, by Divine direction. How much sorer punishment should be due the monster who would raffic in human couls, and brutalize divinity ! let all such be put out of authority and save the nation from destruction. For God said, do to the letter. justly to all, " Let the oppressed go free." (8) He will not require a Dury of Mr. Lincoln or say other man, or of a Nation, the performsace of which shall work ill, or against him.

My old neighbor, Abraham Lincoln, of twenreighty years acquaintance and many social sterviews, I regard as an honest man. (10.) Although born in a Slave State, his schooling mong slave-mongers was very limited. His principles and perseverance soon overcame all obstacles; and his thoughts of manhood and sefulness soon matured, in these expansive prairies, where God has laid out everything on the largest and grandest scale, where nature seems most liberal, and where it is hoped, and surerely believed the great God is intending to make it as prolific in righteousness as it is exaberant in the vegetable kingdom. (11.) Mr. Lincoln, as I said, from the day of his nomination at Chicago would be elected; for the Land of the Lord was clearly seen in it, and has been, through all this awful rebellion, this horrible slaveholder's rebellion. The hand of the Lord was manifest when he was going on, in sparing him, while passing through the assessin's den, that he might taste the bitter cup that not one long dreary night only, but months and years ; yea their whole live.

gan to send forth its thundering and fiery-fork- was evinced in its vote for a Presidential Can- the people manifest their repentance by ceasstood at the helm of the great Ship of State, now three and a quarter years, and that too through the blackest, and most angry storm that ever passed over this fair earth. (12.) Now shall we try a new pilot because some do not understand providential dealings ; neither see the hand of God in all these delays? (13.) If Mr. Lincoln is an honest man, who would be more honest, or more faithful, more patient, more forbearing, more watchful, more sacrificing? (14) Let us not be ungrateful neither murmur at seeming evils. For, rest assured Mr. Lincoln is the agent of the Lord for this fiery trial, and will, with our prayers, ride out the sterm and bring the ship safe into harbor. (15.) Mr. Lincoln, who makes no pretensions to religion, puts to shame thousands who were put up as watchman, whose religion proved to be only skin deep. (16) In this is seen the glorious hand of God. (17) Thanks be to God, that the accursed, infernal system of American slavery is getting its death blows!

When this war is ended-which time will come when repentence is manifest, and the natien will do justice to all irrespective of color; for our God is no respector of persons, (19.) when this slaveholder's rebellion (for this is the appropriate name) is ended, we shall want no more fugitive slave laws, no more slavemongers in the cabinet or in the army, no more slaveholding ministers and church members. No more compromising, no more " see saw tickets, with a good man on one end of it and a curse on the other end of it," no more Tippocanoe and Tyler too," the latter closing his account fighting us in the rebel army, no more insulting the great God our Maker, by putting in authority wicken RULERS on the plea of party or availability, remembering that He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. (20.)

Since this war commenced, every act of cruely and inhumanity toward the colored people has been followed by troubles, disasters, and defeats, while, on the other hand, sympathy, kindness and humanity shown have been succoded by success, blessing and victories.

> Yours respectfully, ERASTUS WRIGHT.

# COMMENTS.

Our respected correspondent has written so many truths and made so many strange applications of them, bringing them into such harsh conflict with each other, and drawing such be countenanced in the cabinet, in the army or inverted inferences from them, that we hardly is civil power. (6) If one wicked Achan put know where to begin or where to end our com-

One grand fallacy which underlies our friend's reasonings is this, that because he sees the hand of Divine Providence visible in the election of President Lincoln, and in his pres ervation from assassins, therefore he is bound or at least, divinely authorized, to vote again ly Babylonish garment, paid the penalty with for him. The hand of Divine Providence was equally visible in raising up Pharoah, and Saul, and Pierce, and Buchanan, but did that make it the duty of the people to elect and then reelect them to office? Other fallacies will appear, as we proceed, by appending a few notes

> (1.) The chief evidence that " the deadly can ser is not removed" is found in the fact that such Christian abolitionists as Erastus Wright are still willing to vote for commanders whose garments are stained with blood, and who will not repent. It is thus that the garments of the nation are stained. Does our friend mean to say that the choice of a just ruler, ruling in the fear of God, instead of one who refuses to execute justice, would do nothing towards removing the stain? Does it make no difference who we vote for, and elect, as our rulers? If our friend thinks so, how can he blame those who would vote for McClellan, or Seymour, or Vallandigham? Or why is he so anxious to have Lincoln elected?

(2.) The chief and the chosen leader of those who sympathize with the slaveholders of Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, and Missouri, is Abraham Lincoln, who willingly protects their slaveholding and opposes its abolition.

(3.) "The ration ought to bleed" until it ceases to vote for such sympathizers.

(4) The delinquencies of Mr. Lincoln and of his supporters " is all of the Lord " that they may either "learn righteousness" and repent, or that they and the nation may be destroyed suffering humanity was compelled to drink, for their voluntary blindness and criminal selfdelusion. The 'repentance without which there

re-election of the same President who has substantially kept the pledge, except as compelled by "necessity" to break it, will be the same, only greatly aggravated by the increased light.

(6.) If so sympathizers with slaveholders should be kept in the Cabinet, then none should and retain such Cabinets.

Our correspondent here says that Mr. Lincoln is " only the people's public servant." But does that excuse his delinquencies? Is he not also " the minister of Cod, for good ?" And if he is "the people's public servant " what moral right have the people to re-elect him to office, after they know he refuses to obey God by "letting the oppressed go free ?"

(7.) The chief Achan is the one that knowngly puts Achane in the Cabinet and keeps them there; who puts shoulder-straps on Achans, because they are Achans, and who takes shoulder-straps off from those who refuse to be

ity," and President Lincoln chiefly and primarily, along with his chosen subordinates, "and save the nation from destruction "- as nothing

(9.) True. No duty can work ill to the nation. Our friend, here, gives a sufficient answer to those who object to turning out our Presidential Achan, lest the Copperheads nursed) should "come and take away our place and nation."

(10) Our friend's long intimacy with Mr. Lincoln and his personal friendship for him, has, we fear, greatly misled him.

(11.) Under his free state western culture, Mr. Lincoln ought to have learned righteous ness and freedom, ere this.

(12) The hand of the Lord was equally visi ble in the elevation of King Saul to the throne of Israel-equally visible in preserving him in office, for a longer time than he has yet thus victories to him and his Administration, over the nation's enemies. Yet this does not alter the fact that the Israelites rebelled against God in desiring and approving such a king, that he punished them for it, and rejected and removed him, for his disobedience, especially in his sparing the enemies of God and of his country when they were in his power. " He gave them a king in his anger, and took him away in his wrath." Let this nation ponder the lesson, and

tremble, and repent. justified in endorsing these delays, or in voting our approval of them, and providing for the continuance of them. God often raises up wicked or imbicile rulers, on purpose to punish the natious that are so unwise as to admire and desire them. Are such Providences to be pleaded as evidences in favor of such unwise preferences?

(14.) What avails the honesty that will not execute justice-that refuses to protest the people-that will not be a terror to evil doers? Is this the honesty that God requires of civil rulors? Can our nation farnish none better than such? Alas! if it cannot?

(15.) All rulers, good or bad, are providentially, and in a seuse, agents of the Lord, whether for chastigement, destruction, or deliverance. Neither the Providence of God, nor our prayers will secure for us a safe harbor while we refuse to obey him, by choosing rulers who will do his bidding, as he commands us to do.

(16.) If Mr. Lincoln makes no pretensions to religion, those who do should not uphold him in his wrong doing. This is not the way to instruct and reclaim him. But how deep is the religion of those who trust in Divine Providence and in their prayers, to save them and their country from the divinely predicted and often exemplified effects of their own political disobedience to his requirements?

(17.) The hand of God will be seen to be glorious, whether in the salvation or the destruction of this guilty nation. But that affords no argument in favor of voting for Mr. Lin-

(18.) Whether slavery is getting its death blows, depends, vitally, upon the question whether we will obey God, in the election of our rulers. If President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation is permitted to be carried out, as is now doing under his agent, Gen. Banks, in Louisians "the deadly wound of the beast"

ed lightnings from the Atlantic to the Pacific; didate pledged against interference with slavery ling to vote for rulers who tolerate slavery, and Mr. Lincoln has not forsaken his post, but in the States. Its guilt now, if it votes for the will not "do justice to all, irrespective of

> (20) The construction of this paragraph, is not clear. It begins with saying that the war will not be ended, until the people and rulers repent and do justice. That is precisely what we are contending for. The writer then probe kept in the Executive Mansion, to construct ceeds to say, (what is obvious enough) that when this work and its results shall have been accomplished, there will then be no place nor occasion for fogitive slave laws, &c., &c., no more "putting in authority wicked rulers on the plea of party and availability," instead of remembering that "he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

Is it meant, by this, to intimate that wantil this consummation is reached, under the Providence of God, and in answer to our prayers, there must needs be the continued support of all these abominations? and that nutil then, the voting for unjust rulers will be either necessary or excusable? We are unwilling to suppose that the writer means this. It would ill accord with some things he says. But if this is not his meaning, we are utterly at a loss to understand, or to see, or to feel, the force of you. his plea in behalf of voting to re-elect President Lincoln. If we are now bound to " remember that he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God "-if we are now to cease "insulting God our Maker by putting in authority wicked rulers, on the plea of party (whom he has so assiduously courted and and availability "-on the plea that the Providence of God points to the event of the election of such men, then, of course, the whole framework of our friend's argument falls to the ground. By his own showing, President Lincoln is not the right man, and does not meet the divine requisition.

It will be noticed that, in his excuses for President Lincoln, the writer throws all the responsibility upon the people, and represents the President as being " only their public servant." But when the present duty of electing just rulers is to be got rid of, we are told that preserved Mr. Lincoln,-sleo in granting signal a change of rulers would not alter the result, nor remove the national stain; thus making the people's responsibility just nothing at all. We tell our friend that this shifting of the shuttle-cock of responsibility from the President to the people, then from the people to the their President or to Divine Providence, (which allows temporary success to human wickedness) will never save the nation, nor justify either the President or those who vote for him, in their flagrant disobedience to the Divine Commands. (13.) Whether "the hand of God in these corded dealings of Divine Providence, in all delays" is for our destruction, or whether we are to be saved in spite of them, remains to be of nations, from the days of the ancient Israeltes to the present time. We tell him, toowhat we teld him, four years ago-and what exists, in nearly all that portion of Louisiana subsequent events have verified, that no prayers on behalf of rulers will be accepted as substitutes for obedience to God, in the choice of just rulers. To vote for rulers who are not hope and expectation that our prayers will change them into just rulers, and that this will atone for our disobedience to God, in our voting, is the height of presumption, without the slightest warrant in God's Word. It is doing evil expecting that good will come in convequence of our prayers, and that our own evil doing may thus be wiped away or transmuted into well-doing.

The salvation of the country will, we think, require applications of divine truth very different from these.

From the Boston Commonwealth. THE FAILURES IN LOUISIANA.

# Interesting Accounts of the State

of Affairs Under Gen. Banks. We give up considerable space to our New

Orleans correspondents, who relate a tale of treachery and incompetency on the part of the Federal authorities in Louisiana, which ought to excite the deepest anxiety of the people, for the future success of military and civil operations in that department.

Extent of Gen. Banks' Jurisdiction NEW ORLEANS, May 23d, 1864.

"I have been trying, for some time, to get an opportunity to give you the information asked for, and now send you such items as I am able to pick up. Gen. Banks-or whoever is in command of this Department-now occupies, in addition to the territory occupied by Gen. Butler, eighteen months since, the village of Port Hudson, and a small portion of ground at Morganzia, near the mouth of Red River, upon which the army when last heard from was squatting. It may be claimed that the occupa-tion of Baton Rouge is an addition to the

serving that point, and his cavalry rode into the town whenever they chose. Port Hudson is held by a feeble grasp, it would seem, since a few days ago the rebels came in and de-stroyed the sawmili and cotton plantation of Dr. J. O. Noyes,-a Head Quarters Speculator-within easy rauge of the fortifications. The only portion of Louisiana which can be really considered as within our lines-so that is tolerably safe to hold even a Hahn Free State meeting,—is the space covered by the detenses of New Orleans and the Territory embraced in the triangle formed by the Bayou LaFourch and the Mississippi—all of which was occupied by General Weitzel, in October, 1862. Gen. Butler had under his command when he was relieved by Gen. Banks, about 12,500 men, of whom more than one fourth had been recruited by him in New Orleans. I understand that Gen. Bank's records show that when he started on the Red River Expedition, he had, in the Department, 104,500 pedition, he had, in the Department, 104,500 Of this number there should be not less than 80,000 'present for duty.' These were disposed according to a delightful combination of the "scatteration" and "concentration" policies; the men were scattered from Key West to the Rio Grande; the officers were pretty well concentrated at the St. Charles Hotel. I think your question as to Territorial occupation is answered.

occupation is answered.
"The matter of Gen. Reynold's orders for the arrest of negroes without passes, you understand well enough without my telling The Records do a good deal of busi ness in the way of turning over such unfortu-nates to Colonel Hanks."

#### "Workings of Emancipation.

"And now one word about the workings of the Emancipation Proclamation, in this State. After General Butler issued his famous (Registration) Order No. 41, he established a rule under which the Judges of his Provest Court were instructed to give Free Papers to regroes claiming them, in certain circum-

stances; viz.,
"I. Where it was shown that the master had registered himself as a British Subject.
"II. Where it was shown that the master

ad registered himself as a French Subject. "III. Where it was shown that the master had registered himself as an enemy of the United States.

United States.

"The first two rules simply subject the master to the laws which he claims shall protect him. To his credit be it speken, Mr. Cappell, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul at this port, heartily concurred in this rule so far as it related to British subjects. What the Count Megan thought of it I don't know, and it isn't of much consequence. Under this it isn't of much consequence. Under this rule, a large majority of the slaves within our lines became free. Then in January, came Gen. Banks and the President's Proclamation. The Proclamation excepted from its benefits all the regrees in Lousisiana who were within reach—all who were within the protection of our troops, and a good many who were not. Upon that subject we had a Judicial decision by Col. Dwight, then Provost Judge, who, in a case brought before him, declared that the Proclamation confirmed the rights of slavesame, but that he had no power to enforce it.

As the law stands to day, therefore, Slavery

within our jurisdiction, with all the guarantees it ever had. For I take it, that nobody will say that the 'Constitution' now being formed by General Bank's Convention, is law, until it is adopted by the people. The President's "just, ruffing in the fear of God," under the Proclamation has had no more effect in freeing negroes, than has the Liquor Law of Massachusetts in diminishing the number or deteriorating the quality of the juleps dis-pensed at Parker's." "The Constitutional Convention,

so-called, keeps hammering away, but a

tracts no attention from the public. cellency the Honorable Mr. Brigadier-General Michael Hahn, Esq., still hangs out as civil and military Governor. But the people have made up their minds that the farce is about played out. A few dozen of the Thugs who have been employed to restore Louisiana to the Union gathered together the other night and chose delegates to Mr. Lincoln's Baltimore Convention. The delegation will go by the steamship 'Merrimack' which takes this, She is a Government transport, and in defiance of orders and regulations, these pothouse politicians are allowed free passage or her-and they have had the face to attempt to exclude officers entitled to transportation. from the vessel. Gen. Banks has returned to New Orleans, and the True Delta, announces that the objects of the expedition have been accomplished. "Sequel to the Red River Expedi-

From another private letter, by the same writer, dated May 27th, we take the following: "I send you four newspaper items which are somewhat significant:

LIBEL OF 834 BALKS OF COTTON .- A libel has been lately filed in the U.S. District Court by Rufus Waples, Esq., U. S. District Attonery against 834 bales of cotton, alleging that i was sold in the winter of 1862-3 to A. W McKee, a major in the service of the so-called Confederate States, and an agent of that would-be government for the purchase of cotton; and that McKee, after paying for it in Confederate money, made arrangements with Wm. Bailey that it should remain on his Mr. Lincoln was called to take the helm, in a day when the dark and threatening storm be
day when the dark and threatening storm be
is no remission' must include repentance for the deadly wound of the beast" Territory formerly occupied, but I have not reckoned it, because when Gen Banks came agents of the Confederate Government. The here, Gen. T. W. Sherman's division was ob
libel further avers that the cotton was pur-

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chased and brought to New Orleans without a permit, and from the date at which it was brought, it appears to have been anterior to the promulgation of the new regulations. It is understood that C. A. Weed, or Weed and J. H. McKee, will be the claimants.

IMPORTANT PRIZE SUIT .- The testimony in preparatorie was opened in the U. S. District Court, in the prize case of United States vs. 101 hogsheads and 36 barrels of sugar and 237 barrels of molasses, on the 24th inst. The capture was made by the United States steamer Nyanza, Lieut. Commander Wash-The unsealed testimony disclosed that the sugar and molasses were obtained somewhere on the Atchafalava Bay, under a flag of truce, and that Bailey Vincent, a guerrilla chief, at the head of his band, in complicity with the persons on board the steamer A. G. Brown, attended to the loading of the sugar and molasses upon the Brown. Lieut. Washburne captured the Brown and cargo, but subsequently released the steamer, be-cause she was found to belong to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Mr. C. A. Weed has filed a claim to the sugar and

U. S. COMMISSIONER SHANNON -This officer has entered upon his duties, and has already had some unpleasant work to do. Upon the affidavit and testimony of Lieut. Washburne of the navy, he has arrested and committed for trial before the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Charles E. Goodwin, for offering a bribe of \$2000 to Washburne, to induce him not to report the sugar and molasses captured by the Nyanza and claimed by C. A. Weed, mentioned in the item above. Mr. Goodwin is now out on bail.

ARRAIGNED -- August Reiter and colored John Louis were yesterday arraige of for sentence; when the counsel, J. S. Whitaker, for Reiter, and C. W. Hornor, for John Louis, filed pleas to the jurisdiction of the ourt in arrest of judgment. The prisoners re remanded to the Parish Prison, and ment on the pleas filed we a set down for Saturday, the 4th day of July next. These trials were in the United States Provisional Court, Judge Peabody. Reiter was tried and convicted for having murdered his wife on Christmas Day, 1862. John Louis is one of the negroes who was tried for firing the dwell-ing of Mr. McCornack, in the parish of

"The first three of the above items disclose the sequel of the famous expedition to Red River for the reconstruction of Louisiana. Weed and J. H. McKee are partners, and J. H. McKee is a cousin of McKee, the Confederate agent at Alexandria. The cotton brought to this city on Government Transports and the merchandize of the United States Smitary Commission were thrown off Government boats going up, to make room for rope and bagging in which this Bailey

tion was put up.
"The last of the four items is interesting, The commission which the President issued to establish Judge Peabody's thieving tribunal sets forth that it shall be terminated when civil government is re-established. Messrs Durant and Hornor offer in evidence Gen. Banks' Proclamation to show that civil government is restablished in Louisiana, and that therefore Judge Peabody's Court has ceased to ex-

ist.

"The Constitutional Convention is going finely, as though it was a real sure enough convention. They have a regular bar room fitted up in the hall,-entrance in the rear of the President's chair-in which members get tipsy on brandy costing the State \$17 per The modest appropriation for this branch of Gen. Banks' civil government is

From another source we have the follow-

" Treatment of the Colored People.

" New Orleans, April 20, 1864. "It is unfortunate to irritate and amony the men of African descent, particularly the more intelligent and educated part of them, i. e., these who have been born and brought up free, and who may be said to constitute the of African (civd) army corps. When French was Provost Marshal here,

ust before General Butler went away, an order was issued,-prompted apparently by nothing else than that senseless idea that the with themselves, but must be kept some way or other under rules and regulations :- that negroes (slaves) must not be without a pass after nine o'clock at night, which was part of the old slave police code. The execution of this order, was of course, entrusted to the night police, not a very refined or gentle set of men, nor indeed totally unprejudiced against their fellow men of darker line. The order coming out suddenly many were taken unaand were ignorant of its existence The cries of one, on a certain night, attracted me, and I threw up my window to look it was a poor fellow who had attempted to escape the arrest entailed by his tardiness, and watchman was beating him on the head with a club in the most unmerciful manner. I never saw a human being beaten so badly; it certainly was due to his black skin; with less pigment in it he might have been out impunity after nine o'clock, and would not have been fustigated to cock-crow. This is a type of the treatment which does not fas cinate the lower stratum or mudsills of African citizenship. But at the same time, as white is a 'nizger,' all the free colored people were liable to arrest, and numthem were arrested; this produced a petition and complaint to Governor Shepley who then gave such orders to the police as

"The same thing is now going on in the excution of the orders of General Reynolds, ommanding the defences of New Orleans. Under this the most unpleasant and vexatious interference is practiced upon persons of African descent of any condition.

These matters all tend to annoy and alienate a population who are auxious to be friend-Everybody in authority considers himself sent on a special mission to attend to the negro question, and will not let him alone, which would be the part of true wisdom
"The general order, No. 12. is designed to

scrape together laborers for the government plantations, as they are called; that is, places abandoned by the owners and leased out to Northern speculators, who follow the army like harpies. Why should one class of men be snapped up, rather than another, to make

money for these tellows who have no interest in the State and care nothing for the country? The persons seized in this way are compelled to work for such wages as the military regulations allow; not allowed to quit the plantations; and slaves in every respect but the denial of the name

in the Major General's proclamation.

"When the President approved the plan of the General Committee for a voluntary registration of voters, and issued orders from the War Department to the Military Governor, Shepley to that effect, the men of African de-scent here born free, petitioned the Governor to be placed upon the register, and though never absolutely refused, were put off, from day to day, until the Major-General Commanding took the matter of civil reorganization in hand, when the Military Governor informed them he had nothing more to do with the sub-ject. They then applied to the Major-General and received precisely the same treatment; they were put off from day to day, until it was plain that nothing would be done in their fa-vor. They then sent on a petition to Wash-ington. Here the same ambi lexterous equivo-cations were employed. The President is reported to have said to them, with an intimaon of an official sympathy with their demands, that the question of the suffrage of the fre olored men not being a military one, he had power to interfere with it; yet he had, at nat very time, ordered the Major Genera Commanding here, to possess himself of the whole subject of civil reorganization, contemptuously expelling from trust the civilians who had previously been invested with con-trol of it, and this Major-General was then ac tually designating the qualifications of voters and even ordering a convention to amend a

"Since this, I have heard from the brother of one of the delegates, Mr. Roudancz, that the President had assured Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, that he, the former, would write to the Major-General Commanding here, to use his influence with the Convention, to obtain the insertion in the Constitution of a clause admitting the free man of color to the sui frage; and this, with a Convention, elected under the most bigoted prejudice against all question is undignified and impolitic; it the confidence of a class that we cannot afford to alienate, and urges them to cast their eyes parish of to other quarters, where they would probably Plaquemine, near the plantation of Miles Tay- receive treatment more conformable to just

### "The Convention.

" Our Convention has just voted its members ten dollars a day, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to begin with. The mode which has been selected to secure seven electoral votes from Leuislana in the coming Presidential election, premises to be, to us, poor tax payers, rather an expensive one. We still hope that Congress will come to our relief, and turn these fellows out of doors.

### "Artistic Perjury.

" I do not know whether you ever saw Jacob Barker's card about the Annesty oath re quired by the President's proclamation, but I send you a copy, published by that venerable nation the eve of the election for a (Military) Civil Governor, on 17 February ; it will serve eaths sits on the consciences of rebel sympathizers, who are semetimes called Conserva-

### A Card.

MR. JACOB BARKER, considering the oath unfortunately decominated the "iron clad," a mere promise to obey the law, which all loyal s are bound to do, has, in preference to allowing the new comers to dictate who all govern the State, taken the second oath of allegiance, considering it somewhat like

All eaths not legally prescribed and administered are a nullity, judicially decided so to be, everywhere, and particularly by meanimous

vote of the Supreme Court of New-York.

"Another De Quincy might make this the subject of an essay on 'Treason and perjury considered as one of the fine arts,' "

### From the Sandwich Islands.

DUTY OF RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

In reading, lately, an article on "the Moral and Religious Value of our National Union," by the President of Brown University, I was gratified to find so able a writer indicating the duty of the teachers of religion, at such a time as this. Allow me to quote the conclusion of his article, and to append to it a few remarks

suggested by these paragraphs: We need the Spirit which animated the first settlers of the New England colonies and our revolutionary fathers, who endured all things for the sake of freedom, and for the benefit of coming generations. To create and sustain this spirition under God, the appropriate office of the Christian minister. It is his duty to ground the people in right principles, to spire them with lefty ideas, and to attach them the strongest bonds to truths that are everlasting to rights that are inviolable, to interests that are spiritual and imperishable. It is these that give to society its importance, and to history its dignity. Let the clergy of our country understand their time position, and their itimate influence and power on all great questions; and then let them be found at their posts, contending for the truth, and standing up for for the right with unfaltering fidelity and constancy.'

'Behold the picture! Is it like? Like whom?" the men who neither speak, write, nor vote for the right as seen in our brethren in bonds-the men who have refused, as an association incorporated by a state legislature, to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ to the ignorant and perishing, to lift a finger or utter a word ie b half of the slaves of their own country, though they can and do show much zeal for the heathen of foreign lands. If such men are not reproved by the remarks which I have quoted from Pres. Seares' article, then I greatly mistake their application. How often and earnestly were certain Boards of Missions entreated to sympathise with those in bonds, to show where they stood; to pass a simple resolution at their public meetings, disapproving the system of chattelizing their fellow men. But not one word of disapproval would they utter in compliance

with the earnest petition of their brethren. Not for lack of time. O no-for year after year, their Committee to consider such petitions, elaborated long reports, recommending an entire neutrality on the subject of oppression, reports which cost the board much more time and strength than a simple, strait forward report condemning the system in toto would have cost. 'Tis mortifying and deeply distressing to read these reports, and see how much more it costs men to conjure up reasons why they refuse to obey the injunction, "open thy mouth for the dumb," than it would cost to be outspoken in their behalf.

This persistent silence on so important a subject as oppression of God's poor, must be exceedingly offensive to Him, especially when those who are guilty of it are men of great influence in the church-leaders of the hosts of God's elect. What a loss of moral power has been caused by the "masterly inactivity" of a few guiding spirits, in the work of purifying and saving a polluted and dying world. Such men would do well to recollect that all men will be judged in the great day, no less for what they did not say and do, than for what they did. Solemn thought. This persistent silence on the subject of op-

pression, may have had no small influence on the Southern mind, to inaugurate the fearful rebellion now ripe in our beloved country. Indeed, I have no doubt that such has been the case. I think of the leading pastors of the churches in the cities of the United States and of the leading laymen also. It has long been known at the South, that certain talented, and learned and eloquent men always " keep dark " on this whole subject. They know too who has said, "He that is not with me is against me," and they believe that the reverse is equally true, he that is not against me, is with me; and as many Presidents of Colleges, Doctors of Divinity, Ministers of the Gospel, and Secretaries of Tract Societies, and Mission Boards say nothing of slavery, or apologize for it, while they brand as enthusiasts or disturbers of the peace, all who hate and denounce the system of chattel slavery, they regard them as their friends-as men who would stand by them in vindicating and perpetuating their favorite institution. I cannot but think that the instigators and abettors of the rebellion at the South against their lawfully constituted Government, confidently relied on the influence of a certain Tract Society at the North, and certain Boards of Missions. If any who may read this article should object to the probability of such reliance, from the fact that the fermentors of the rebellion were not deeply read in Missionary Reports, and Heralds, I reply, that the Thornton's, and Plummers and Palmers, deeply steeped in secession heresy, have doubtless kept the fact before the Southern mind, that they had many able belpers at the North, in Missionary, Tract, and Bible rooms, on whose co operation they might safely rely. Can any intelligent man thick for a moment, that the reports of Committees to stave off al olition petitions adopted by a certain Board of Missions, were not read and pendered at the South, and made the basis of strong expectation that in the case of secession the South might depend on Northern Tract and Missionary Societies for sympathy

Do I hear some one saying, "Let by-gones be by-gones?" Joyfully would I do so, in the case of any individual or society, from which I might hear the confession, "I have done wrong," or "we have erred." But till something of this shall be said by those to whom I have alluded in this paper, I cannot consent that "by-gones shall be by-gones." Greatly did I rejoice to hear that an aged and venerable clergyman of New York City had latel acknowledge his error in former days, when he poured his scorn on the advocates of immediate Emancipation. But the officers of benevolent societies who still maintain a persistent silence on the subject of oppression, though God is speaking in thunder tones, deserve as little respect as secessionists of the South as little did I say? I stand corrected-such men deserve less respect. And yet, if I mistake not, there is a desire on the part of some of our friends of the Missionary Association to give up to the A. B. C. F. M., all the work of Missions in foreign lands and restrict the labors of the Association to the emancipated slaves of the South. Against such a movement. I for one, most earnestly and solemnly profest. The Lord forbid that the Association should do any such thing, while I would have them labor chiefly for the emancipated of the U.S., I pray that the society will remember that "the Your brother, field is the world."

J. S. GREEN.

Colored people vs: city railroads-The policeman who officiously assisted the conductor to foreibly eject the sergeant's widow from the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad parrated in our last, is to be tried before the Police Commissioners this week. Mr. Cumming, one of the Directors of this road, says, in a card published in the Evening Post, that there has been no rule or order passed by the Board of Directors justifying the conductors in thus preventing colored people from riding in their Yet the outrage continues, and on the same day that Mr. Cumming's card appeared, a very respectable colored man was violently thrown off these cars. The arrest of every conductor, or policeman, who is guilty of an act of this kind, and a suit brought against the company for damages, is seemingly the only way to find out where the blame lies, and we understand that this is to be done by able parties.

For The Principla. FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor

Thanks for inserting my note on the dangerous delusion that "Slavery is destroyed." Slavery lives and reigns yet, the very "King of terrors!" We may hurl at it the vision of Mount Horeb, the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire; if the " still small voice" of God in justice, in righteousness, and repentance, do not accompany, success and salvation are impossible.

The administration party attempted the ratification of the Baltimore nominations here, last week; the Legi-lature being in session. The following is all the principal organ of the party in the city, the N. II. Statesman, has to say shout it :

Meeting last evening. Last evening the supporters of the new nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States-Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson-met in Phenix Hall, to ratify the work of the Balti more Convention. The Concord Brigade Band furnished excellent music, and some good speeches were made; but the attendance hin, and the spirit of the meeting not up to many other similar occasions. The truth is, the people are not in the mood to listen to political addresses-in the Legislature or out of it, and the sooner the fact is recognized and acted upon the better. About next September, speeches will be in order.

A greater "truth is, the people are not in the mood to listen to" any more fustian eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, and his proclamations, and other jokes. The confiding, earnest people, trusted and supported him, three years and more, with a devotion unknown before, among the nations. But in that time, they have discovered his utter unworthiness and incapacity for the high station he holds. And they demanded and expected at least a change; they hoped a great change for the better. And depend upon it, they feel little interest in such ratifications. Do we wonder ?

I remained ten days in Ohio, after the Cleveland Convention, and held several, not " thia," but crowded meetings; and some of them on only a few hours notice. But I "found the people in a mood to hear," not "Brigade Bands," nor speeches, perhaps, which I never deliver, but the truth; the ever living, and ever saving truth-their ears, apparently, aching to hear something about the termination of the war, and its terrible cause, ere they together bleed the nation to death. At short notice, they came ten, and even fifteen miles, in heat and dust, to learn what they and the nation must do to be saved.

My lectures were all of a moral or religious character; the subjects announced, being, The Times and What They Teach-The war, and the only way out of it-Righteousness the only basis of Reconstruction-and the like; and my calls and invitations to speak, were altogether beyond my strength or time. But wherever I did go, I could not have desired better au-

The administration party, I see, determine to blast and brand all as "Copperheads," and so of course, traitors, who do not bend to its new nomination, and give it hearty support. How pertinently therefore does General Fremont ay in his letter of acceptance, that the present canvass is rather, " a contest for the right to have candidates !" If to assert and defend that right is to be a politician, a copperhead or a traitor, or all three together, then am I that trinity; and so, living or dying, must remain. Very truly yours,

PARKER PHISBURY

CONCORD, N. H., June 20, 1864.

### "MR. LINCOLN IS HONEST, AND ANTI-SLAVERY."

Here are some of the evidences of it. 1. He says, "I am naturally anti-slavery. Slavery is wrong, if anything is.

2. In his speech made in the Illinois Repub liean State Convention, held in Springfield. June, 1858, he said, "Slavery and freedom cannot both permanently exist in this country.

It will either become all slave or all free." 3. But he has used all his influence, and the power and resources of a great nation, to keep

the country from becoming " all free." 4. In his inaugural address, and at a time when slavery was in open rebellion against the Government, he recommended Congress and the State Legislatures to alter the Federal Constitution so as to forever make it impossible for the Federal Government to make the country "all free." He was "naturally anti-slavery," though slavery was wrong, believed the Constitution bound him to protect slavery, hence he had sworn to do wrong; but it was not clearly enough wrong, so he wanted it made clear, that he would be bound the strongest by his oath of office to do wrong. "Honest Abe."

5. His officers, military and civil, were largely pro-slavery. His Generals and Colonels generally, and his military governors univer-

6. Military orders in favor of slavery were never countermanded by him, while their authors were caressed and promoted, but every military order that has been aimed at slavery in part or in whole, as a military measure, has been revoked by him, and its author removed from a position where he could endanger that which he naturally believes is wrong. McClellan would put down insurrections of slaves against their rebel masters with an iron hand, and the President promoted him to be Generalin-Chief. Governor Stanly of North, Carolina

broke up the schools for contrabands, banishe the teachers and anti-slavery citizens from the State, but he was kept in office there, because the President believed slavery to be wrong and was an honest man. Gen. Harlburs has broke up the schools in Natchez, Miss., banish ed the families of soldiers from the city, driven many loyal men over to the rebel cause but he is the President's appointee. Gen. Prement broke the back bone of the rebellion west of the Mississippi River, but the President removed him from office, and sent to California for Gen. Halleck to come and mend it.

Gen. Curtis protected loyalty and was offen. ive to copperheads. The President removed him and placed copperhead Gen. Sch dellin command, who punished loyalty and protested treason, knew that Lawrence was threatened by "border ruffians" but made no efforts protect it, but did issue his order pratec Quantrell and his murderous crew. But Me Lincoln refused to remove him, because, for booth, he is an honest man, and naturally an slavery, and said Gen. Schofield is a good Geeral and always obeyed or lers. Gens. Butler Blunt and Prentiss were doing good work and conquering the rebellion, but were superseld by Banks and Steel, who, by aparhy and playing into the hands of copperheads and second have lost nearly all that had been gained to the Government by " blood and treaspa,"

Gen. Hunter broke the back hone of the rebellion in the South, but the President set is with his own hands, and proposed to make slavery safe for them, if they would come under his administration, because he was an himest man, sworn to do wrong, and believed slavery to be wrong. He also proposed to the copperheads of the North, [a breed of snakes of his own hatching | that if they would sustain his administration, they should have the next President. Wonder who has this out?

7. He opposed abolition in the District of Columbia, unless another system of appressing could follow it, and when he has done anything against slavery, he has always told me slav power that he did not intend it and when h retended to strike a blow at it, he struck clar over all that was within his reach, and calcaled that it would be as inoperative as de one's bull against a comet '

In short, let me say, he has never favorel m inti-slavery measure, except as a necessinor opposed a pro-slavery one, and so win men; though he himself is "naturally any slavery," and the personification of honests,

8. Finally, the policy of Gen. Fremont wou rave ended the war in six months, and Mr Lincoln knew it. But he deliberately brok up that policy, sacrificed a million lives of m f undoubted loyalty, and suck thirty hundre millions dollars of precious treasure, and sen mourning and desolution to every family in the land. As far as our war measures have comto Fremont's plan, they have been successful, but as far as they have departed from it, disas ter and defeat have overtaken them.

But the President is an honest man and has slavery because it is wrong and he loves in advocates and hates its enemies, for the same

" Harrah for Old Abe! The man who ha been tried and not found wanting; who neve faltered in the hour of trial "

Yours truly, M. MACHAY ETTAVILLE, MIN , June 11th, 1864.

# A PERTINENT QUOTATION.

Editor Principia :

A few days since the New York Times pal lished the following passage of Scripture his tory-with this very appropriate preface.

History repeats itself. And "thore is new thing under the sun." For the origin of the Cleveland Convention ace 1st Samuel 22 chapter, 2d verse.

"And every one that was in distrass, an every one that was in debt, and every one the was discontented, gathered themselves un him, and he (David) became captain our them.

The nominees of the Cleveland Convention and their friends, generally, will gladly accept this passage of Scripture as defining their tro character, position and prospects.

Allow me to give what I deem a just exposit of the passage which the Times has so kind furnished. As its editor is in the habit building political platforms, he may have so thing valuable for future use in that line

First, we willingly plead guilty to the charg of feeling deeply distressed for our count and to the prospect of our soon becoming det ly enough in debt, if we are not so already satisfy all.

We plead guilty, too, to the charge of being thoroughly discontented with the present man agement of our national affairs. The analogy holds still further. The favor of Heaven ha apparently forsaken the then reigning monard and it evidently accompanied the fugitive Pavid, in his journeyings through the wilderness.

And as if to render the analogy perfect, the Pathfinder, David, soon thereafter came to the throne of Israel.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers. - Meeting at the Academy of Music-An oratorical and musical entertainment is aid of the fund of the Ladies' Home United States General Hospital (corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street) took place at the Acad

emy of Music last Thursday evening.

Besides the large audience, seventy five of
the soldiers from the hospitals were pressi-

and occupied el Grafulla's Seven

The meeting we down by ex M the hospital had public, the urger no alternative; a of the late sangu-ed the hospitals, alternative; a epportunity of a him great pleasu delity and devot applying the fun of the h spital. that not a single

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was called to order and presidmeeting was cancel to order and presid-r by cx Mayor Opdyke, who said that he ladies and gentlemen who founded dial had left reflectant to appeal to the me organicy of the case had left them mative; and they judged that, in view are sangunary contests which have fill-hospaals, the people would welcome the may of showing their love to the galthat fight our battles. It afforded eat pleasure to hear testimony to the fievotion of the ladies charged with the funds to the wants of the inmates phing the lines to the wants of the limites the spiral. He expressed the conviction at not a single dellar had been misapplied or

be foster was then introduced, and made a bot and eloquent speech. He said there were no objects in assembling, both of them noble piworthy of patriots. The first was the coland it is aid of the sick and wounded er of inness in aid of the sick and wounded ersiying in the Ladies' Home United States real floopital of this city. The second was merence of such words as would unite us more firmly in support of the government e war for the final and utter overthrow of

asy Ward Beecher was the next speaker. he was not one of those who believed his great conflict had been brought on eiher by the irritable and fiery speeches of southn, or the caustic and bitter speeches of ra radicals. It was because the North est were thoroughly democratic in orion, while the South, by the force of the maintenance of the system of slavery recarried unconsiously in the direction of the war to a successful termination, that gas in favor of a conscription that would he was in layor of a conscription that would active men rather than money. He paid a tribute to the management of soldiers' bospitals generally throughout the land, spoke in glowing terms of the heroism of our defenders, and laded by enforcing the duty of contributthe areas for heir comfort.

ches were also made by James T. Brady, . H. Chapin, N G Taylor, of East Tenand Parson Brownlow, the latter delivsently produced laughter.

se entertainment was in all respects success-

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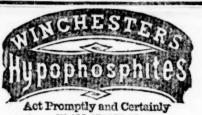
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### SUPPRESSION OF THE REBEL-LION.

#### The two experiments, and a third in reserve.

Three methods or expedients for putting down the rebellion have been proposed ; name

1. By renewing the national pledges for the protection of slavery, by promising that the war shall not disturb slavery, and by conducting our military operations accordingly ; so as to conciliate the rebels.

2. By ignoring the question and the existence of slavery, altogether, during the war, or so far as is possible, maintaining a dignified neutrality between slavery and freedom, protecting slavery at times and in places where that policy best subserves the Union cause, and abolishing it only in times or places when and where it seems a military necessity, or promises, at least, a greater gain than loss to the

3. By waging direct and uncompromising war with slavery, the pully cause and chief support of the rebellion, the eternal antagonism of justice, liberty, free institutions, and the legitimate ends of civil government; incomnatiols with a restored Union except by a surrendry of the whole country to an absolute

there ughly tried, has proved a complete failure, and has been professedly abandoned, though the Amnesty Proclamation equints strongly in the direction of its respectitation, so far as processed, by making a return to the Union, with the chances of annulling the Proclamation

The second of these expedients is now in proeass of trial, as an exteriment, and has been for some time. The war policy pursued during the trial of the first experiment, was partly abandoned by the removal of Gen. McClellan. and by the appointment of more active and enruest men in his place. The general administrative policy was changed from the first to the second experiment by the Proclamations of September 1862, and January 1, 1863. To the present time, that policy has been pursued with as much steadiness and uniformity as, perhaps, should be expected of any process of that character, designed to steer a middle course between moral opposites. It has met with as much success as could be expected from any such an incongruous and absurd policy; and yet it is becoming more and more evident that is to be proved a failure. It has past its meridian, and must soon go the way of its prodecessor and be abandoned. A review of the past, and a survey of the present, unitedly in-

The now reigning policy was inaugurated with the confident assumption that although, as prominent Presidential candidates of the counwas pretended, there was no constitutional authority or warrant for a national abolition of slavery, there was ample facility and authority conveyed by the War Power. The abandonment of exclusive reliance on the War Power is now indicated by the proposal to amend the Constitution in favor of freedom, attests, still further, the futility of all half-way expedients and experiments, in grappling with the slaveholding oligarchs who are making war upon our liberties and our nationality.

The grand maxim of the present, the second experiment has been that we have nothing to do against slavery except by a vigorous prosecution of the war, that so far and so rapidly as our armies succeed, slavery will disappear of course, as a necessary incident of the war. Two stabborn facts, however, interpose themselves to prevent our reliance upon this maxim. First the regions in possession of our forces, are, precisely, the regions exempted from the proclamation of freedom : Second, the regions not in possession of our forces are precisely the regions in which the help of colored soldiers is most needed, which help, the present policy of the Administration precludes us from obtain-

Look at our armies in Virginia. Why can we not take Petersburg and Richmond? Within the Border States and portions of them exempted from the President's Proclamation of freedom, are colored men sufficient to turn the ever, is easily explained. The former classiscale in our favor, if the Administration were fication of Senators and Representatives is no But prepared to recognize and treat them and longer in general use. Instead of " Republitheir entire race in this country, as equal cons' and "Democrats" it is now "Union men"

above all this, and controlling it all, their reigns a BEING whose favor is the grand "military necessity" of belligerents-a BEING who never is neutral, though often he punishes both sides. The authenticated revelation of the terms of his favor is this-" Seek judgment", [justice] "Relieve the oppressed." "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land: but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured made by the N. Y. Tribune in its Congress with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath apoken it."

Are we not in process of being devoured by the sword, now? Is it not high time to give up the second as well as the first of our administrative experiments for putting down the rebellion, as a failure? Is it not high time to insist upon the third, as the only one that promises success, and to select our rulers accordingly? "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." "When the wicked bear rule, the people moura." "Judges and officers shalt thou make thee, in all thy gates-and they shall judge the people with just judgment."

### MISREPRESENTATIONS AND MIS-TAKES,

#### Respecting the Cleveland Convention

In addition to the many gross misrepresentations of the Cleveland Convention that have obtained currency in the papers devoted to the Baltimore nominations, there are also mistakes and misapprehensions of which the publie should be disabused. At the bottom of most of them lies the unfounded assumption that all Democrats are, of course, copperheads, and devoted to the interests of Slavery, as was a majority of that party before the rebeltion. Proceeding on that assumption, it has been considered a dark mark against 'the Cleveland Convention that it was composed partly of Democrats, thus forgetting the broad line of demarkation between War Democrats of the sentiments of Daviel S. Dickenson, Gen. Butler, John Cochrane and others who have long ago come out strong against clavery, and the pro-slavery peace Democrats, of the Sey-mour, Wood, and Vallandigham school, who are bitterly opposed to them. It was only the Anti-Slavery Democrats, the War Democrats that took part in the proceedings at Clevelan I, and for the very purpose, as we understand the matter, of forestalling or counteracting the influence of the copperhead faction at the coming Chicago Convention. What meaure could be better adapted to that end than he acmination of Gen. Fremont, at Cleveland, thus giving notice, beforehand, of their deterof freedom, through the action of Congress or mination, not to be used up by an affiliation with "copy orbeade" at "licago, and inviting all true, loyal, liberty loving accounts to rally with them, under the standard of liberty and Union-well knowing that they could not, even if it were desirable, be persuaded to rally under the flag of Mr. Lincoln. Was it nconsistent for radical abolitionists, like Wendell Phillips, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Henry T. Cheever, the editors of the Principia. C. C. Foote, Amos Dresser and many others, to look with favor and hopefulness upon a movement of the War Democrats, in that direction. at such a time, and to unite with them in nominating that time-honored favorite of the Republican party, Gen. Fremont, now become acceptable to them by his pioneer proclamation of freedom (for which Mr. Lincoln, on the demand of Kentucky elaveholders, removed

> Even admitting that Mr. Lincoln were equally sound on the slavery question, and that his advisers and his policy were reliable, would there be nothing gained by having the two try, each on anti-slavery platforms, throwing the copperheads into a leas m'nority, too feeble to support a candidate with any hope of success? What better plan could be devised for killing out the copperheadism that infests the Democratic party than drawing off the honest democratic masses of that party to the support of such a candidate as Gen. Premont?

him) and also by his repudiation of the State

right to maintain Slavery-in short, his vir-

tual reception of the radical doctrine?

The distinction we have here recognized between anti-slavery War Democrats, and proslavery Peace Democrats we perceive, has quite recently been, for the first time, ignored. and in some instances denied, by some of our intelligent and respectable contemporaries. They have come to regard all democrats as pro-slavery. They have done so, on the alleged ground that, in the recent votes in Congress on issues involving the slavery or anti-slavery question, very nearly all the votes on the side of the House or Senate registered " Democratic" have been cast in favor of slavery and against abolition. From this it all the anti-slavery men in Congress belong to the Republican party, and that there are few or no anti-slavery Democrats there. This estimate is even extended by inference from Congress to the country at large! We were surprised to find even the N. Y. Evening Post, itself of Democratic antecedents, falling into this grave error. The cause of it, howbreshren, as American citizens. Over and (or "Union men and Republicans") in one

category and " Democrats" in the othermeaning of course, by this latter term, those Democrats" who are not regarded " unconditional Union" men, and who are pro-slavery of course! The list in the Tribune Almanae for 1864, is classified in this manner, making no distinction between Republicans and loyal Union Democrats. The same classification is news, and by Republican papers generally. So that the numbers of Union Democrats, as distinguished from Republicans, does not appear in the list of votes. And the Post and other papers are thus led to put down all the "Union" votes as "Republican"-or, what amounts to the same thing, it counts none of the "Union" votes as being "Democratic" which is far from being the fact.

If the radical abolitionists who attended the Cleveland Convention, committed an error in making this broad distinction between proslavery peace democrats and anti-slavery war democrats, or in attempting a co-operation with the latter, they have been misled by high Republican example, and have erred in highly respectable Republican company. Not only have the leading Republican journals of the country, including those of this city, the Tribune, the Times and the Boening Post, until since the Cleveland Convention, been forward to make the distinction, and to claim the War Democrats as worthy allies of Republicans, sometimes denying the existence of any Republican party, and at last professing to bury it in the new Union party organized at Baltimore, but President Lincoln himself has. from the beginning, acted upon the same assumption, and has given a very large portion of his most important appointments to Democrats. Had he always or even generally, been careful to select for his appointees (whether Republican or Democratic) men as earnestly anti-elavery as the War Democrats at the Cleveland Convention-or even anti slavery at ill,-the necessity for a Cleveland Convention might have been spared. Byen the N. Y. Independent, that rejects, with horror any aliance, in any way, directly or indirectly with the so-called " Democratic" party and that is astonished at the "aublushing" attempt to bring the Chicago Convention to the support of Fremont, betrays the fact, nevertheless, in the very same sentence, that it hopes to secure the votes of the War Democracy for Mr. Lincoln, whose position on the Slavery question is so notoriously below that of Gen. Premont. that the latter could not be longer tolerated in command, at the West, by the former !

Why it should be inconsistent for radical abolitionists to unite with War Democrats in supporting Gon. Fremont, while it is perfectly consistent for the Independent to unite with War Democrate in supporting Mr. Lincolu

does not clearly appear. If it be said that some of the planks in the platform adopted at Cleveland, betray too much anxiety to conciliate the Democracy, the same plea in extenuation of the error, may be pertinently urged. The Cleveland Convention, if it erred on these points, was misled by the prevailing tone of Republican journals throughout the country, particularly by those of New York, before specified and we think we might include the Independent. In respect to the " rights of free speech, free press, and the inviolability of the habeas corpus, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed" the ground assumed by the Cleveland Convention, had been previously taken by nearly all the loyal and Republican presses of the country, which, with remarkable unanimity had dissented from, and more or less pointedly robuked, the course of Mr. Lin coln's administration in the principal cases that have occurred. If the sin of affinity with copperheadism or with democracy is to be imputed to the Cleveland Convention on the grounds of these Resolutions, the paternity of the sin may be traced to the journals most earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln. Nay, the President himself may be implicated in the same, and has apostatized. Why else is Mr. Vallandigiam permitted to return from his

exile, without molestation ? If ivstill be alleged that radicals have com plained of the administration for its leniency to traitors, and ought not now to censure it for undue severity, the answer is easy. The administration has timidly refused to strike, when, where, and how, it should have stricken, and has only stricken when there was least necessity for it, and in ways not regular and authorized. For example: when the copperhead press of this city, about a year ago, was openly predicting and covertly countenancing iolent resistance to the deaft, and measures were taken by our Governor for getting possession of Port Lafayette, while an invasion under the rebel General Lee was threatening us with a co-operative visitation, as was predicted by rebel sympathizers abroad, then was seems to have been inferred that all or nearly a time for placing the city under martial law, suspending the habeas corpus, silencing the incendiary press, and thus preventing the ter-Tible slaughter that followed. But the President, though urged to the measure, neglected or refused to do so. On a recent occasion, without any proclamation of martial law, or suspension of the habeas corpus, the press was punished by suspension, for having committed a mistake-a needless measure-and aken in needless violation of law.

The Monroe doctrine, in opposition to the policy of Mr. Seward, was not more earnestly enunciated by the Cleveland Convention than | quence of them.

by the Republican and Union Representatives | in Congress. Was the Cleveland Convention at fault for not centradicting its principles by his driving the rebe, forces out of the State, to its nominations?

Many other things might be said, for which we have not time or room now. We must not close, however, without alluding to the singular charge of the Anti-Slavery Standard, that the Cleveland Convention, in declaring that " the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed," pledged itself to the support of the Fugitive Slave law, which anti-slavery men, especially radical abolitionists have always held to be unconstitutional and woid. There is no reason to suppose that a single member of the Convention intended any declaration of the character imputed to it, or dreamed that any such construction would or could be put upon it.

## LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

### With inquires, and our answers.

GALEWA, Ill., June 13, 1864. Together with the inclosed two dollars and half for the continuance of my subscription for the Principia, I wish to record my hearty approval of your whole course, as a paper, and to indorse, especially, your nomination of Fremont and radicalism for our next Administra-

I fully believe that the substitution of rightcousness for selfish expediency in our government, is all that will save us as a nation.

It is my purpose to advocate this cause and to labor for the promotion of the right kind of men to our offices of national trust.

The Chicago Tribune, which is almost universally taken in the Northwest, and which in many respects is an able and useful paper, exerts a sad influence against the men and principles we desire to establish in our government. Biased by its own private interests, as I have reason to believe, it is blindly devoted to Lincoln, and his corrupt policy, and is exceedingly bitter against Fremont. To counteract its influence. I desire to aid, so far as I can, in the circulation of the Principia, and the

If I was not destinute of means, I would place copies of your paper in the hands of hundreds of voters that is might win.

I find many in Northern Illinois, who will go for Fremont, and there are multitudes more who would, it they were only rightly instruct-

To aid me in answering the objections and cavils against Fremont and our cause, I desire to ask you, for information, if you have any more than I have, on the following points:

First, The proofs that Fremont is sound in the principles we advocate. Is he a radioal abolitionist-does he believe the Constitution to be against slavery? Will he oppose slavery like Lincoln, merely as a military accessity?

Second, His extravagance and mismanagement in Missouri, and his connection with the reported swindling operations there, by other

Third, The proof of his military ability. Fourth, Who and what is Cochrane, the ominee for Vice President?

If you have documents with which I can be supplied, on these subjects, I will make good use of them, if I can obtain them. Also I would like a more full statement of the instances of corruption and unrighteousness under our present administration. L. H. J.

### REPLY.

Gen. FREMONT is in favor of the abolition of voice of the Cleveland Convention, nominaslavery, both as a demand of justice, and as necessary to the suppression of the rebellion and the security of our future. While he believes that the Constitution, properly construed, is sufficient for this, he is in favor of an explanatory amendment, for the removal of all

2. The charges against him of extravagance and "connection with reported swindling" are without proof, and we believe without founda-

As a specimen of these charges, we mention the following. He was charged with extravagance in hiring a house at the rent of \$5,000, at the expense of the Government, when, in fact, the use of the house was gratuitously denated to him during his stay in that place. by a generous and patriotic friend. Another specification was his driving magnificently, in a coach and four. The " coach " was one of the ambulances for the wounded, which he had purchased at his own expense. Having occasion to convey himself and wife, on an emergency, in one of them, over a rough road, with two old cast off army horses, harnessed in mule harnesses, and finding them inadequate to the task, he was forced to harness and hitch on two more, to help himself out of the difficulty, making an appearance somewhat less magnificent than ludicrous, as may well be imagined. While on the subject of "charges" we will allude to a scandalous one, too gross for repetition, of the origin of which we give the statement of a gentleman of our acquaintance, cognizant of the fact. Our informant was on a Demogratic Committee, in 1856, in which the story was fabricated for political effect, out of whole cloth, whereupon the gentleman quit the Committee. We hold it a duty to frown indignantly upon such slanders, giving their intended victims a heartier support in conse-

As to "mismanagement in Missouri," the head and from t of Gen. Fremont's offending was the disgust of their sympathizers, whose influence at Washington was potent enough to procure a change of " management of Missouri affairs," under which rebel rule was restored and loyal citizens placed under their beels So notorious is this, that Frement has, ever since, been the favorite of the earnestly leval radicals of Missouri, a delegation of whom visited Washington and New York, some time ago. The Convention at Cleveland was, ia a great measure, the result of their labors, and influence, and a large and enthusiastic deleration of them was in attendance. The call fathe Convention was headed by their distinguished Senator of Congress, B. Gratz Brown one of the most ardent abelitionists in the country. The nomination of Fremont has been rat fied by a large and enthusiastic Convention at St. Louis.

3. If Gen, Fremont had given no evidence of military ability, in sabordinate stations, why did the Government promote and employ him If he afterwards gave any evidences of incompetency, why did not the Government call him to account for them, or at least, specify them and remove him, on that ground?

The truth, well known to the country and to the world is, that it was the marked ability and efficiency of Gen. Frement that troubled his adversaries, and led to his removal, in have at the moment when the whole country-as the public press of that date proves-astions. ted for him a glorious victory and the speedy deliverance of the great Southwest-s consus mation not yet accomplished.

4. Gen. John Cochrane is a lawyer of this city, holding the office of Attorney Ceneral of the State of New York, is a nephew of Gerrit Smith, and was lately a member of Congress Until the outbreak of the rebellion he was a prominent Democrat of the Old School, since which, like Daniel S. Dickinson, he has been a Union man, a War Democrat, maintaining the necessity of a national abolition of slavery, thereby earning the hearty curses of the cop perheads, some of whom, by the testimeny o Thurlow Weed, (who acted as a runner between the parties), were confidingly consulted and flattered by Pres. Lincoln. As to statements of the unrighteous Administration of Mr Lincoln, it is quite sufficient to refer our cor respondent to the files of the Principia.

# REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

The House Bill for repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1830 and, (as we now understand it) so much of the Act of 1793 as related to fugitives from slave labor, has passed the Senate by a strong majority, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. This unexpected triumph of the cause of freedom, will take the country by surprise, especially when it is noticed that Senator John SHERMAN of Ohio, and Senator LAFAYETTS S. FOSTER of Connecticut, both of them leading Republican Senators, and both of them, but a few weeks since, earnestly opposing in the Senate the repeal of the Act of 1793, have both of them caved in, on the final vote of repeal, Mr. Sherman, who so recently led on the opposition, voting now in the affirmative. and Mr. FOSTER's name not appearing at

There must have been some cause for this sudden conversion of the one and retreat of 1. We repeat our former statement that the other. What was it but the warning ing FREMONT, thus giving notice that the rule of the pro-slavery Republican Conservatists at Washington is about to be ended? Who believes that if all the radicals of the country had been prepared to swallow the nominations at Baltimore, committing the country to the prolonged control of the Seward dictatorship of the White House, any such unexpected phenomenon would have been witnessed?

> Unless the President shall adventure to veto this Bill, which, under the circumstances of the times, we cannot think probable, a great stride in the right direction will have been taken. So odious an Act, having been once repealed, will not easily be restored And without its restoration, a reconstruction on the slavery basis, will be difficult.

Another bearing of the repeal, if 602summated, will be of almost if not quite equal importance. It will go far towarder ploding the old pro-slavery and conservative fiction of the "compromises" and "guarantees, of the Constitution, in favor of slavery all those clauses claimed for this construction the famous "rendition clause" has always been the principle one, the one most canfidently and effectively urged. But by this act of repeal, the Senate and House of Representatives have said-and the President, if he signs the bill will say-that, in their judgment, the pro-slavery or conservative expesition of this clause of the Constitution is without foundation. And if the conservative construction of this clause fails, all the others fail with it, leaving the guarantees of universal freedom without limitation or restriction. The amendment of the Constitution may then be spared, and an aet of universal liberation need not be longer delayed.

The nation's gratitude is due to Hon CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts, for his determined, ful afforts to Sonate. His

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### ABOLITION IN MARYLAND.

We hail with joy the action of the Constimional Convention in , Maryland, incorporating in their draft a clause abolishing slavery m that State. Should it be adopted by the cople and carried into effect, as we have reason to hope, the event will be one of great importance. The geographical position of Maryland will enable it to connect all the free giates of the North, with the national Capitol, which will never, hereafter, be pent up beween slave states. The atmosphere of Washagton will be the purer for it; and little Delaware, lying between free states will not be able to maintain elavery much longer. Among the many dark features of the present, we gladly welcome the prospects of liberation a Maryland, along with the Congressional repad of the Fugitive Slave Acts, among the brighter indications that call for devout

Inter-State Slavetrade .- Another viotory has been achieved in the Senate by Mr. Somner, in the insertion, in the Civil Appropriation bill, of a clause interdicting the inter-State slavetrade. [See our Congress News for Saineday.] If this becomes law, it will mark another step towards the extinction of

### FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

For the Principia. The following is a memorial addressed to the Cleveland Convention from the Worcester Brandom Club :

Worcester, Mass., May, 1864. To THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION -

Gentlemen and Fellow Catizens :-- In view of the threatening aspects of our national affairs, and to avert the imponding calamities, palpable everywhere, and latent in our constitational defects and in our administrative weakness and duplicity, we, as a patriotic body of American citizens, are constrained to affirm, in the language of one of the Calls which summons your assembling, "that the time has come for the people to confer togethor," and to deliberate freely upon the principles and measures which constitute the true basis of all righteous government, and which alone secure the prosperity of a nation.

And with this view, but in no dogmatic nor dictatorial spirit, we ask the Convention to duly consider the propriety, and the importmor, of promulgating a platform of radical, practical measures, to be the guiding star for the next Executive and Congress, in policy and legislative enactments; and that the principles and suggestions herein set forth, in so far as consonant with justice, which is sound policy, may be substantially and in essence incorporated among those measures of pro-

Your memorialists, while insisting, as the man thing, in the reconstruction of our disnumbered Republic, that all men be made and before the law, and that henceforth and brever our Government know no difference between white men and black men, beg leave to suggest the following, as, in their view, important amendments of the Constitution, to be duly considered :

The frauds and chicanery of nominating Conventions of "elected delegates," have become so well understood that their mention is their condemnation; therefore, not to waste ame in demonstrating a foregone conclusion, and, to forever dispense with the mediation of "nominating conventions," in the election of President, and all other elective officers, we suggest that, at the earliest convenience, the Constitution of the United States be amended, raviding for the election of President, Vice-President, Justices of the Supreme Court, all heads of executive departments, especially the Post-Master General, and all other national officers whose election to office is not otherwas provided for, in the following manner,

The People, constitutionally qualified to vote in the election of President, informally deposit in the Ballot Box the name of such men as they may severally wish to be President the next term, and no longer, -Then, from se many of the names as had, in the aggregate, amigarity of all the votes cast at that balloting, shall the voters select a name, the ballot specifying the office, and in due time, ballot igain; and upon count, if any man have a maority of all the votes cast for that office, the same having received that majority shall be duly elected President for the ensuing term; but shall be ineligible to re-election to that offee; and then, if no name receive such majority, shall the Voters again select one name from the two having received the highest two sambers of votes for President, and vote as before, and the name receiving the highest aumber will be duly elected President of the United States of America. And all the national elective officers, as above suggested, shall be elected in the same manner.

II. And further, we would suggest that the Collectors of Customs and the principal subordinates of the Custom House, be elected by the States and Districts of the States including the locality of the Custom House.

III. And further, that all local post-masters determined, personally, and the salaries fixed and full morts to push amounts through the salaries fixed and paid by the people of the locality their office serves, or in which it is situated. The rates of postage, the regulations of the offices, and the establishment of mail routes, and the compensation for carrying the mail to be established or fixed by rules of National Law.

#### Por The Principia. New Party Crystalizations.

The Worcester Freedom Club, among the measures taken for the consolidation of late Republicans and Democrats with the Radical Democracy, have adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions :

Whereas, the action of the Baltimore Convention in nominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, has foreclosed all hope of a change of administration under the dominant party; and whereas the continuance for another term of the bitherto vacillating and imbecile policy of the Lincoln administrationmarked as it has been by a want of clear and high-toned principle that has disgraced the nation abroad, and is rapidly alienating the truly loyal at home-would, in our judgment, be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the Republic, therefore, with patriotic purpose to do all that is possible to prevent such a calamity, the Worcester Freedom Club hereby declares its cordial acceptance of the Platform adopted by the Cleveland National Convention, and incorporates itself as an integral member of the progressive Party of the age, 'THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY.' And, flinging to the breeze the present living embodiment of its principles-Fremont and Coohrane-and pledging ourselves to the maintenance of the platform and the support of its candidates, we call upon every lover of true democratic liberty to rally to our standard.

Resolved also, That while, in our judgment, the taking of the two candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency, as the Baltimore Convention have done, from Slave States either in open or ill-suppressed rebellion, is fraught with danger to the Republic, and is just cause of offense to the loyal North, the name of Fremont is, under God, a tower of strength for true patriots, and for all who think it of consequence to have in the Presidency a LRADER with positive principles for his guide, rather than a politician whose only pilot is shifting Expediency, and his only law Ultimate Neces

# MORE NEWSPAPER SUPPRES-

### "The Principia" under the ban.

Our Publisher has received authentic notification from an agent of the Principia that its circulation among the soldiers is interdicted. in a portion of the army. The reason assigned by the military commander, was the position of the paper in respect to the official course of President Lincoln. Whether the military suppression of the Principia is to be a part of the programme for promoting the Baltimore nominations, and to what sections of the country the operation is to be extended, remains to be seen. But abolitionists, we trust, will begin to inquire whether the Cleveland Convention was in error, or was sympathizing with copperheads, because, in its platform, it inserted a paragraph affirming the rights of free speech and a free press.

# BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Our readers who visit the city of New York. can spend an hour or two with profit to themselves, among the natural curiosities of Bar-MUN'S AMERICAN MUSBUM, on Broadway, near the City Park. But, in addition to all this. there are some things to be seen there, which are to be parts and parcels of the history of this country, and especially the slaveholder's rebellion. Not the least among them is Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN, a Union scout, who was captured by the rebels, and sentenced to death by the rebel General Bragg, but afterwards rescued and restored to her liberty by Gen. Rosecrans' command. For further particulars the reader is referred to the advertisement in another column, but better still, to Miss Cushman herself, who, for the present continues to give her startling narrative at the Museum daily. It is richly worth the quar-

The Atlantic Monthly, for July, the opening number of the Fourteenth Volume has appeared. It commences with "The Wife's Story," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," after which we have a paper from Gail Hamilton, "Glorying in the Goad;" "Saadi," a short critique on that wise old Oriental, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "Wet-Weather Work," another of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's pleasant series of bibliographical-agricultural articles; "Mexico," by G. Reynolds; "The Rim," the conclusion of a tale by Harriet E. Proscott; "On Horseback into Oregon," by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; "Ice Period in America," by Professor Agassiz; "House and Home by Professor Agassiz; "House and Home Papers," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Hawthorne," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "A Scene from the Doliver Romance," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Currency," by George S. Lang; "Meyerbeer," by Francis Williams; and "The May Campaign in Virginia," by "Carleton." The poems are, "Palingenesis," by Henry W. Longfellow; "The Return of the Birds," by William Cullen Bryant; "Watching," and "In the Memory of J. W. and R. W.," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Wendell Holmes.

The Continental Monthly, for July, presents the following table of contents:
"An Army: Its Organization and Movements," by Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, A. Q. M.

Second Paper ; "Raone," Chapters VIII. and | was passed. Mr. McDougal introduced, a re-IX; "American Slavery and Finances," by Hon. Robert J. Walker; "The Cross," by E. Foxton; "The English Press," by Nicholas Rowe, London; "Life on a Blockader," by the Author of "The Last Cruise of the Monitor;" Buckle, Draper; Church and State," Fourth
Paper, by Edward B. Freeland; "Look-Out
Mountain," by Alfred B. Street; "One Night,"
by Julius Wilcox; "Aphorisms," by Rev. Asa Colton; "James Fenimore Cooper on Secession and State Rights," by Charles K. Tuckerman; "The Besurrection Flower," by M. B. Dodge; "Recognition," by Virginia Vaughan; "The Seven-Hundredth Birthday of a German Capital," by Prof. Andrew Ten Brook; "The Danish Sailor," by G. T. M.; "American Civilizaish Sallor, by U. I. M., Allored Victor, by Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.; "Church Music," by Lucia D. Pychowska; Literary Notices.

Blackwood's Magazine, for June, presents the following table of contents: "Tony Butler, Part IX." "Life of Sir Wm. Napier, K "Chronicles of Carlingford, The Perpetual Curate-Part XII.;" "The Public School Report;" "Letters from the Principalities;" Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and Other Things in General, Part V;" and "The Crisis of Parties."

### THE NEWS.

### CONGRESS.

#### MONDAY, JUNE 20. SENATE.

Mr. Hale reported a bill to repeal the act appropriating \$25,000 for a naval hospital at Kittery, Me. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the sale of Custom-Houses, wharves docks, and naval hospitals, and the lands on which they are located when no longer needed, placing the proceeds in the United States Treasury. The bill to prohibit the discharge of persens liable to mittary duty by reason of the payment of money, was called up by Mr. Wilson, the question being on his amendment, that every person who shall be drafted and serve honerably for the period of one year, shall receive a bounty of \$100 and an honorable discharge, and a similar bounty proportionate to his term of service for a less period. No vote on the main question was taken.

#### HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to prohibit the inter-State slave-trade. Mr. Upson made a report declaring that John G. Scott is entitled to retain his seat as Representative from the HIId Congressional District of Missouri. Laid over for the present. Mr. Kinney offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as prohibits carrying news-papers and other printed matter in the over-land California mails. Mr. Ross offered a resolution that all persons not in the military or naval service of the United States who have been arrested and imprisoned without process of law, and relieved without trial, are entitled to the same pay and mileage, for being deprived of their liberty, as members of Congress.

#### TUESDAY, JUNE 21, SENATE.

Mr. Hale reported the House joint resolu-tion authorizing the Scoretary of the Navy to amond the contract with John Bricsson for the construction of the two floating batteries, Dic-tator and Paritan. Mr. Pomercy reported the bill to secure to persons in the military, and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts. Mr. Chandler moved to take up the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Bastern and Western Continents, and the motion was agreed to. A long discussion followed, when the bill was passed by about 21 to 16. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Fugi-tive Slave act, which was debated at some length. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill supplematary to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was ordered to be printed. The Yeas and Nays were then called upon the motion to take up the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law, and the motion was carried. Mr. Morgan, from the Mili-tary Committee, reported a bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, and for other purposes.

Mr. Schenck made an adverse report, which was laid on the table, on the petition of certain citizens who have been confined in Rebel prisons, asking that they be allowed the same pay and rations as soldiers of the United States Army. Mr. Schench made an adverse report on the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill for the pay of the officers and soldiers who have not been mustered into the service. Mr. Schenck reported a bill providing that paymasters and military storekeepers of ordnance shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments as captain of ordance, but have no command. Mr. field reported a joint resolution that Major Brinton, paymaster, be credited with \$2,600, 000, being the amount under his charge, de stroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth. Postponed until the second Tuesday in December. Mr. Pendleton made a report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropria-tion bill. Adopted. Mr. Kellogg made an adverse report on the resolution instructing them to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent substitute brokers from procuring substitutes. Mr. Schenck reported bill with reference to the draft, which he explained. After debate the House voted on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. repealing the commutation clause. The question was decided in the affirmative, by Yeas 100, Nays 50. The second section was also stricken out. The further discussion was terminated by the arrival of the hour for a recess. At the evening session the House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

### WEONESDAY, JUNE 32.

solution in reference to foreign occupation, which, in fact, reaffirms the eleventh "plank" of the Baltimore platform, and moved that it lie on the table and be printed. Mr. Summer moved to take up the House bill for the rein elections and for other purposes, and offered certain amendments. After a long debate the bill as amended was passed, 19 to 13. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was passed. The Senate bill for the establishment of a Navy Yard and depot at Cairo, was debated at some length and passed, by 28 Yeas to 3 Nays. The bill appropriates \$200,000 for buildings and improvements, the site to be governed by the corporate authorities of Cairo. Mr. Hale ed up the joint resolution to amend the contract between the Secretary of the Navy and John Bricsson for the construction of the war vessels Puritan and Dictator, and explained the reasons for giving Mr. Ericsson

#### HOUSE.

It was resolved, the Senate concurring, that the present session of Congress be closed on Thursday, June 30th. Mr. Dawes reported that Charles W. Corrigan is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Vth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Russell M. Thayer is entitled to retain the seat he now occupies. Laid on the table. Mr. Dawes also made a report in the Arkan-sas election case, accompanied by a joint resolution in relation to the different States which have been declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion. Mr. Brown, from the minority of the Committee, presented a minority report. Consideration postponed until Saturday. Mr. Scofield reported that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the HIId Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain the seat which he now occupies. Laid over. The House resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act. Without concluding the subject, the House went into Committee on the \$100,000,000 loap. After debate, the question was then taken on striking out the following words: "All Bonds, Treasury Notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority." It was decided in the effirmative by Yeas 61, Nays 44. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 23. SENATE.

Fugitive Slave Act .- The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act came up as the special order.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. He said it was a declared object of the law to return slaves to their masters. This was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and it was an end of the question to say that these men intended to say that these provisions were intended to embrace slaves. bound to service or labor" was intended to mean African slaves. He argued that the Pugitive Slave bill was entirely within the scope of the Constitution, and quoted largely to show that the framers of the Constitution ntended that fugitive slaves should be rendered up. Otherwise, he said, Virginia and other Slave States would have never given up their imperial reign over the territory, which since that time, has spread so widely. The men of that day, who have marched through the storms of the Revolution, accepted this grant in good faith, and not a man of them to-day; if they could return to the earth, would have a soul which would not revolt at the outrage on good faith about to be perpetrated. That this measure proposed now was only another among the accumulating evi-dences of the degeneracy of the present evil times, and that any man understanding the history of this provision for the return of slave property, and having sworn to support the Constitution, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutional guaranties, was of those instances of moral profligacy and believen which could not be sustained by delinquency which could not be sustained by when, without vote, the House adjourned. the most degenerate of men, While the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) cries aloud against the injuries done to the poor and oppressed African, he could show, as he had peretofore shown, that New England had adhered to slave labor as long as she could make profit of it, and until she found that her climate was too right for it to be made profita-ble. Then she resorted to white labor as more profitable. We all know, however, that New Bogland continued the slave trade and the smuggling of slaves into Louisiana and the smugging of staves that the law pro-and the lower Mississippi after the law prohibiting the slave-trade went into effect. Davis then proceeded to show the inconsistency of those who, while contending for the equality of the African race, expelled them socially. For his part, every emotion of his soul and every pulsation of his heart admonished him that he was of superior race to the negro. The Senator from Massachusetts professes to believe the contrary. Why, then, as he is a bachelor, has he not selected one of as he is a bachelor, has he not selected one of Africa's sable daughters and led her to the altar! [Laughter.] Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Del.) moved the fol-lowing as substitute for the bill: That no per-

son held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any laws or regulation in consequence of any therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, and Congress shall pass all necessary and proper laws for the rendition of all such

Mr. SAULSBURY made an earnest appeal to the Senate to delay action upon this great question of changing our organic law until the country should get over its great national strife, and men's heads become cool. He insisted that this was no time to agitate such a question as repealing this law.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment was rejected-

Yeas, 9; Nays, 29. Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the fol-lowing clause: "That Sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from

YEAS .- Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Byck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson. Navs.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowen,

Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey. It is as follows, and only needs the signature

of the President: That Sections three and four of an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793, and an act entitled an act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793, passed September, 1850, and the same are hereby repealed.

#### HOUSE.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union resumed the consideration of the new loan bill. debate ensued. The Committee acted on and agreed to Mr. Stevens' substitute for the first section-Yeas 72, Nays 51. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee, by a vote of 59 against 80. The House also refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section, by 44 against 81. The bill was then passed without a division, the Yeas and Nays having been demanded and re-

# FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

SENATE.

- . -

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line offi-cers in the Navy. Mr. Sherman reported back cers in the Navy. the House bill making an appropriation for cer-tain civil expenses of the Government. On the of certain public works, the Senate receded from its amendments. The bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation was passed. The loan bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the increased facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Teritory of Idaho was passed. The bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse with loyal and disloyal States was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Collamer reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters. Mr. Davis tried, unsuccessfully, to get in some new Peace resolutions. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expens-ses was proceeded with in Committee of the

### HOUSE.

A bill was passed to carry into effect the Treaty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Henduras Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. A bill enabling the Assay Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in ballion was passed. The contested election case of Lind-ay against Scott, from the HII Congressional District of Missouri was settled by a resolution conference. Missouri, was settled by a resolution confirming Mr Scott in his seat. The resolution declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the HIId congressional Dis-trict of Penn-ylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat, was passed. The contested election case from the Vth Congressional District of Peasylvania was settled by a resolution declaring that Charles W. Carrigar is not entitled to the seat, but that Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by medification of some of the provis-ions of the original bill. Most of the amend-

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 25. SENATE.

The bills providing for compensation to Postmasters by salaries instead of commissions and for the improvement of the Government Insane Hospital Grounds, were passed. Bills were reported for the regulation of the distribution of prize money and to increase the salaries of the judges and arbiters appointed under the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. The Conference Committee on the bill to prevent snaggling made a report, which was concurred in. The House Four hundred Mil-lion Loan Bill was reported back from the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. The report of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the disagreements of the two Houses on the Internal Revenue bills was submitted and adopted. As the report was also concurred in by the House of Representatives, the bill now only needs the President's signa-ture to be a law. As now finally fixed upon, the tax on whiskey will be \$1 50 per gallon af-ter the 1st of July proximo till the 1st of Febuary next, after which latter period it will be \$2 per gallon. On incomes the tax is five per cent on all over \$600, and not exceeding \$5,000; on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 seven and a half per cent : exceeding \$10,000, ten per cent.

The consideration of the civil appropriation bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, from the previous day. Mr. Sumner's amendment to prohibit the interstate slave trade was rejected by twenty to thirteen. Amendments were adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars to publish the continuation of Schoolcraft's work on the Indians, allowing colored persons to appear as wine-see in the courts of the University of the Uni ted States, consolidating Various Western Territories into fewer land districts, and for other purposes. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Sumper's amendment to put an end to the inter-State slave trade was again voted on and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes. The bill relative to the collection of taxes SENATE.

The House bill to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty

Justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793."

Rejected, 22 to 17.

The bill was then passed, Yeas 27, Nays 12, as follows (Unionists in Roman, Democrats in of certain rights secured to them by treaty Italio): HOUSE.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act was passed, and the Confer-Committee's report on the Internal Revenne bill was concurred in, and then the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act was taken up, and the speeches on it occupied the remainder of the day. The principal point at issue was the proposition to repeal the \$300 commutaause; but the discussion took a wide range and was participated in, by various members on both the Republican and Democratic sides. The debate was a very animated one throughout, and at times, became very personal and bitter. Messrs. Garfield and Schenck of Ohio were the only members who advocated an abrogation of the draft commutation. Mr. Odell of Brooklyn strongly opposed it, at the same time urging a vigorous prosecution of the war till the Rebels are conquered, and avowing his determination to support the Governpurpose. Mr. F. ment in all its efforts for this Wood made a speech denouncing the war, and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so offensive and violent in his remarks that he was hissed by members-a manifestation of disapprobation which is not remembered to have been ever before shown a Representative on the floor of the House. No vote on the bill was reached.

### THE WAR.

The Situation in Virginia .-- No decisive change has occurred. Reliable particulars of army movements are meagre, but we are prepared to give general outlines. Grant has swung his army around to the south of Peterburgh, closely followed by Gen. Lee. Our troops have cut the Petersburgh and Weldon railroad. The object of Gen. Grant is evidently to cut the rebel communications. and take Petersburgh and Richmond by siege, if there is no more expeditious method of doing the work. Some severe skirmishing has occurred. The enemy discovered the flank movement, while it was in progress, and surprised the Second corps, on Wednesday, by a sudden attack. The fighting was very heavy, resulting in a loss to us of some 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. On Friday the 18th corps were attacked by Hoke's brigade, and severe fighting occurred, which resulted favorably to our forces, the rebel brigade being completely cut up. The rebels still retain possession of the Danville railroad. Gen. Hunter has succeeded in destroying a portion of the Central railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynchburgh railroad, and of an important portion of the James River Canal. He is now said to be "successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered." The rebels report that a severe fight occurred before Lynchburgh in which Gen. Hunter was worsted.

There was a smart fight at White-House on Tuesday of last week, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton attacking our forces there under Gen. Abercrombie. They were successfully repulsed, our gunboats participating in the engagement. Gen. Sheridan arrived in time to assist in finishing up the enemy.

The President paid a visit to Gen. Grant's headquarters, early last week. He is said to have returned " satisfied with the condition of things, and confirmed in his confidence in Grant's extraordinary qualities as a commander." It is stated that Gen. Grant is in the very best of spirits, and confident of a successful result

The Situation in Georgia.-Under date of the 21st (evening) Gen. Sherman re-

' It has rained almost incessantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. losing not less than seven or eight hundred Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the posi tion was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek on our left, and one brigade of the Twenty-third corps is across Noses Creek on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the enemy resisting stub-bornly and attempting the offensive whenever

No later official accounts have been received, but we are informed by newspaper correspondents that large numbers of rebels are deserting to our lines, that the enemy are making extensive preparations to defend Atlanta, that Gen. Sherman is confident of victory, and that the army, though almost worn out with hard fighting, are in the best of spirits and anxious to end the matter now.

Guerrillas.-Last week a gang of guerillas, under command of Captain Jesse, made a dash at the railroad below Lebanon junction, Kentucky, but retired without doing any damage. He then made an attack upon Bardstown, which was garrisoned by twenty-five men of the Invalid corps, who surrended without firing a gun, nothwithstanding assistance was being hu ried forward to them. Jesse then made good his escape.

Guerrillas are still active upon the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. A steamer, which arrived at Memphis from New Orleans recently, was fired into seven times between Vicksburg and Momphis; and the rebels on the Arkansas river have succeeded in capturing the steam transport Iago above Arkansas post.

There is no further efficial news, and little of any character, from our armies in the field. Latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is up to Sunday morning. Some skirmishing is reported to have occurred, but no par-

ticular advantage has been gained. Gen. Sheridan has rejoined the army. He fought his way back splendidly, protecting his wagon trains, which covered an extent of six miles-his entire cortege extended twenty miles-and crossed the river in safety, near Fort Powhattan, our gunboats protecting his pontoons. His loss was 500 men. The enemy are strongly fortified, and prospects now are that a lengthy siege must precede our possession of Petersburgh and Richmond.

There is nothing further from Gen. Sher-

The expedition of General Palmer, from Newbern, into the centre of North Carolina. has returned, and reports favorably of its progress. They destroyed the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Goldsboro'; and immense quantities of rebel stores. They found the country almost deserted, and easily captured the few troops left to guard the road.

By dispatches from Memphis we learn that a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked by guerrillas near Colliersville on the 23d. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded; one citizen was also killed and two wounded. Six soldiers, who jumped from the train during the attack, were captured and taken to the woods. One of them, who escaped, reports that his companions were murdered by the guerrillas.

P. S. Official intelligence from Gen. Grant has been received, to the effect that all the railroads leading to Richmond have been cut. Gen. Sherman met with a serious repulse in

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia on the 27th.

Postponement of the Chicago Convention .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in New-York on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted, that in deference sire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the Union, the meeting of Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at

auon, at Chicago.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. FREDERICK O. PIERCE, Secretary.

Hudson River Baptist Association -At a recent meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the endeavors of our Government to suppress the rebellion which threatensus, to gain signal and complete triumph over the rebels who sustain that rebellion, whether by open violence or secret sympathy. to remove and destroy the causes which have produced it, to maintain the authority of our laws and the unity of our nation imperiled by it, we will, as Christian citizens and patriots, continue to give the Government our confidence, our prayers and our hearty support.

solved, That while we desire, humbly and persistently, to acknowledge the just ce which afflicts with the horrors of war a sinning and ungrateful people, we would earnestly pray for peace—a peace honorable and permanent, and secured so soon and in such a way as may consist with the purposes of Divine wisdom and goodness to grant.

Resolved, That while we regard this great conflict as not for our own land and age alone, but involving the existence of free institutions, the rights of humanity, and the progress of our race, it is the duty of all good men, everywhere, most fervently to pray that all to whose hands are intrusted the conduct of our national affairs. may be actuated by no selfish or unholy motives but be so controlled and directed as to secure the approval of Almighty God.

The Abolition of slavery in Maryland.-The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at Appapolis, has passed by a vote of 53 Yeas against 27 Nays, the following article of the Bill of Rights.

Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all perons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

An interesting incident.-Miss Mandana liteston daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston of Williamsburg, Mass was a few weeks since at Oxford, Ohio, to the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago. when Mr. Fairbanks was imprisoned in Kentucky for a sisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his

Action of the Grand Jury in relaion to the Government seizure of the Worldand Journal of Commerce.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, June 14, 1864.

To the Grand Jury : In compliance with the request of the chief magistrate, and in deference to the charge of court, I have the honor to submit to you officially-first, whether it is the sense of the grand inquest that an investigation be had into the matters comprised by the executive and court's communication; second, whether the investigation be with view of presentment of the general government by way of protest or of indictment of subordinates. &c; third, what day the jury will assign for discussion and examination, that I may not embarrass witnesses

Annexed please find a brief, in the nature of an official communication. With great respect, your obedient servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

Court of General Sessions, at June term of 1864 .- Now comes the district attorney of the county of New York, and in behalf of the people informs the Grand Inquest: 1st, That hereofore, in the month of May, 1864. William G Hallock, publisher, of No. 91 Wall street, was feloniously and forcibly, and without his will and without lawful authority, seized in this country, and confined, at the instance of John A Dix and others (whose names can be fur nished to the grand inquest), against the peace of the people and their dignity. 2d, That in the same month, by the joint orders of said John A, Dix and William Hayes, the premises ointly possessed, at 91 Wall street, by said Halleck, and William C. Prime, and David M. Stone, and David A. Hale were forcibly, and with armed violence, riotously and routously

entered by Captain Candy and Lieutenant Wallace, of the Invalid corps, and said Halleck, Prime, Stone and Hale then and there were Sixth, That integrity and economy are deforcibly ejected and evicted from said premises, together with divers of their subordinates, and that by armed men, under orders aforesaid. and under command of said Canby and Wallace, said ejectment and eviction was forcibly maintained for several days, also against the peace of the people and their dignity. That by like orders and in like manner, about the same time, the premises of Manton Marble, at corner of Park row and Beekman street were also entered, and himself and subordinates forcibly evicted therefrom, and said eviction maintained for several days by Lieutenant Gabriel Tuttle and Sergeants Erastus Rorick and William Smith and others under their command; also against the peace of the people and their dignity, therefore, the district attorney prays that the grand jury direct him to na Messrs Stone, Halleck, Hall, Prime and Marble, and such other witnesses as may appear expedient in respect of said allegations of forcible entry, seizure, and not above de-A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney. June 14, 1864.

Information returned into court indorsed as follows:

Resolved, that the grand inquest respectfully represent to the honorable court that in their judgment it is inexpedient to examine into the subject referred to in the communication of Executive of the State and the charge of the court-namely, the action of the general government as to certain newspapers in this C MASON, Foreman.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

Action of Gov. Seymour, in view of the action of the Grand Jury.-Gov. Seymour has written a letter to District-Attorney Hall to the effect that in the matter of the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, the Grand Jury, in disregard of their oaths " to diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters and things as should be given them in charge, have refused to make such inquiries, and declare that "it is inexpedient to examine into the subject referred to in the charges of the Court? with respect to such

He says it becomes his duty under the express requirement of the Constitution "to take care that the laws of the State are faithfully executed; that if the Grand Jury, in pursuance of the de-mands of the law and obligations of their oaths, had inquired into the matter given them in charge by the C urt and the public prosecutor, their decision, whatever it might have been, would have been entitled to respect; and as they have refused to do their duty, the subject of the seizure of these journals should at once be brought before some proper magistrate.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.—A Fremont Ratification meeting was held in St. Louis, on the evening of the 25th. A brief press dispatch ventures to assert that it was "very respectable in point of numbers and quite enthusiastic."

Gold -There has been quite a flurry in the gold market, during the past week, the metal in question having been variously quoted at from 210 and 238. This is quite the reverse of the effect expected to have been produced by the passage of the "Gold Bill." It is accounted for from the fact that a large number of persons having recklessly made heavy contracts in gold, are now called upon to fulfil them, and are obliged to purchase at any price effect will be only temporary. Gold is now very fluctuating. Considerable effort is being made, by a certain class, to secure the repeal or modification of the Gold Bill, but it will probably prove unsuccessful.

Arrest. - Mr. Isaac Henderson, Navy gent, and publisher of the N. Y. Evening Post has been arrested by Marshal Murray on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on the application of Mr. Wilson, Special Counsel of the Navy Department. The charges are very serious, embracing fraud, bribery, and the transmission of false vouchers. Mr. Henderson has published a card denying the charges brought against him, and entreating the public to consider him innocent unless he can be proved guilty.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in Syracuse - We receive through the medium of a Syracuse daily journal, an account of a large and ent'usiastic Fremont Ratification in that city, on the 24th. Not. withstanding the unusual attractions of various places of amusement, and the refusal of the administration organs to notice or pub lish the call for the meeting, the City Hall was filled at an early hour, with a radical and enthusiastic assemblage. Speeches were made by Dr. Joslyn. W. Miles and H. L. Green, wherein radical anti-slavery and anti-shoddy sentiments were advanced. They were enthusiastically applauded. A Fremont Club was organized. A fine military and musical display added to the brilliancy of the occasion.

### FREMONT RATIFICATION MEET-ING, IN NEW YORK.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Meeting was held at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, 27th inst., to ratify the nominations made at Cleveland. The hall was entirely filled. EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, by O estes A. Brownson, and Hon Mr. Claibore, of Missouri, JOHN A. COCHRANE, and others, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the platform of principles adopted by the Convention at Cleve-land on the 31st of May last; we accept its resolutions as the fitting exposition of those constitutional doctrines which are the sure foundation of a Democratic party (applause), and do hereby reaffirm the same, vid Resolved, First, That the federal Union shall

be preserved. (Cheers).
Second, That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Thud, That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth, That the rights of free speech, free press and the habeas corpus be held invidate tremendous cheering-three cheers for Fremont], save in districts where martial law has

Fifth, That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and would be a cause for war.

manded at all times in the administration of the government and that in time of war the want of them is criminal. [Great cheering.]
Seventh, That the right of asylum, except

for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty ["That's it," and cheers]; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked. [Cheers.]

Eighth. That the national policy known as

he "Monroe doctrine" has became a recognized principle, and that the establishment of anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated. Vociferous cheering.)

Ninth. That the gratitude and support of

the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathess valor in detense of our imperiled country nd of civil liberty. (Cheers.)

Tenth. That the one term policy for the presidency, adopted by the people is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be upheld by constitutional amendients. (Cheers and hisses.) Eleventh. That the Constitution should be

o amended that the President and Vice Presilent shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. (Applause.)

Twelfth. That the question of reconstruction of the rebellious states belongs to the people, through their representatives in Con-

ress, and not to the executive. Thirteenth. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution mong the soldiers and actual settlers is a

measure of justice. A Voice-General Fremont has refused to eccept the thirteenth clause of that platform. Cries of "sit down," "put him out," "free

Resolved. That we do hereby ratify the

nominations of John C. Fremont, of California, our candidate for the Presidency, and of John Cochrane, of New York, as our candi-John Cochrane, of New York, as our candidate for the Vice Presidency, of the United States. [Cheers.] We regard John C. Fremont as the able and consistent representative of civil and constitutional liberty, and its indomitable champion, and John Cochrane as the effective advocate of popular rights. [Cheers.] Advancing our banners, embanners, emdazoned with our principles and inscribed with these names, we will enter, beneath them, upon the battle for freedom of the person and freedom of the press, for the right of asylum, and the right of habeas corpus, and for every other right comprehended, fought for, and enjoyed, since the days of Thomas the Democratic masses. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the successful accuracy with which the Baltimore Convention of the 7th instart was shown, by the chairman of the Republican National Committee which called it o have descended in a right line, from the Republican party established under the shade trees? at Philadelphia, in 1856, entitles the party which it represented to both the Re arblican name and the Republican principles of its progenitors. We therefore, repudiate and denounce the spurious patriotism by which "no party" men were beguiled mio c operation with Republican partizans as an admitted deceit, practiced by them, only for the purpose of recruiting their party ranks. [Ap-

R solved, That we hold the fifth resolution of the Baltimore convention of the 7th instant to be in violation of the Constitution, ruinous to all civil rights, and destructive of the entire body of American liberty. Not only does it approve of the oppression of the individual and the arbitrary s. ppression of the press, as excusable by the exigencies of war, but it ap-proves and indorses the whole catalogue of the measures of Abraham Lincoln [hisses] under whatever pretext executed, by whatev er plea hitherto palliated as justified by, and proadly "within the Constitution." fore, regard its platform as a virtual proclamation by the Republican party, of their intended persistence in their invasion of constitutional liberty, and denounce its fifth resolution as armed with the red hand against popular

ights. [Cheers]

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln's usurpa tion of the power to reconstruct the Union having been thus, by the fifth resolution at Baltimore, affirmed by the Republican party to be constitutional, the issue is now present I. for the first time, to the American whether or not a President of the United ndependently and in defiance of the people's Congress, shall be suffered to create, restore. or introduce states into the American Union, either for personal or party objects, or even on any, whatever pretext, of the public good,

[Cheer.]

Resolved. That understanding one of the ardinal points of Republican faith to be that the states in rebellion were effectually taken, by their respective ordinances of secession it of the Union of states: and the State of Tennessee having thus secoded, we charge that the Republican convention have plainly proposed to the country, by their nomination at Baltamore, to violate the Constitution either, first, by seating in the vice presidential chair, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, not a citizen of the United States, or secondly, by making him a citizen of the United States through the usurpation by which Abraham Lincoln is declared to have constitutionally reconstructed and restored Tennessee as a state to the Union. [Cheers.]

### FOREIGN.

Europe .-- The Airica and Bavaria have arrived. European news is to the 15th.

The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-astention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and com-plained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances

The London Conterence was in three hours and a half, on the 9th inst Danish Plesipotentiaries have consented the proposition of the neutral pour compromise with the line of the S frontier. The Germans insist on the northern frontier line proposed by Lord Palmerston stated in Parliame the Danes would not consent to any further prolongation of the armistice. The Tory pa. pers are again urging warlike demonstrati against Germany, The Conference had journed to the 16th of June. Russia has tr ferred her claims to Holstein to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. A rumor is talked of confidently on Change, of the possible break up of the Cabinet on the Danish que Copenhagen dispatch says that Notables, in an address to the King, intimate that the personal union of Schleswig stein with the kingdom would entail the lo of Schleswig, while the incorporation of Constitution of Schleswig with that of kingdom would endanger the independence of Denmark. The continued prolong ation armistice is impossible, unless the bar satisfactory peace is proposed." is said to have intimated, that if, when hostilities were resumed, the Austrian fleet should proceed to the Baltic, England would b pelled to send a fleet also. Austria, however will not send a fleet if the truce is prolonged The plenipotentiary of the Germanic Confederation is said, at a sitting of the conference, to have laid down the principle that no part of Schleswig can be ceded to Denmark withou the consent of the people.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have arrived in Prussia on a visit to the King. The diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome have been broken off. Cuba is petitioning for the right of sending

deputies to the Spanish Cortes.
Prince Couza had arrived in Constantinopla

and been received by the Sultan. The centration of Turkish troops on the fr of the Danubian principalities had loven countermanded.

Mexico.-There is little additional news of importance from Mexico. A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Washington, runs as

Semi-official dispatches received from Monterey, Mexico, dated May 25, co firm the news of Gen. Dobiado's delent Matahula, on the 17th. Doubado the find there the traitor Gen. Messia al ne, and just as the battle had begun the Freuch Col Aymard came with three thousand French soldiers, and attacked Doblado on the flank. Doblado lest his artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry.

The Mexican Government had determined to make a stand at Buena Vista, where Gen. Taylor fought against Santa Anna, and should he French march to Monter y they will find that point fortified and sufficiently gardsoned

French Gen. Douai, in Guadalajara, and the French Col. Dupin, in Tampico, are committing the most cruel and barbarous acts against the non-combatants. The latter issued an order stating that, because the inhabitants of the town called Panuco are opposed to the intervention, they all fled to the woods he sent there some of his troops. He de-manded that within ten days the Alcalde and some of the principal inhabitants should give horses and corn. Dupin threatens Panuco that in case it did not comply with his demands, he would cause the town to be burnt to the ground, just as Uselama was.

The French authorities had issue; very stringent orders at Puchla, the Chy of Mexico, and other caties, with the object of forcing the inhabitants to make demonstrations of joy on Maximilian's arrival, under the penalty imprisonment and fine for non-compliance. On that account Maximilian may be received omewhat less coully at Puebla and Mexico. than he was at Vera Cruz.

Many private and respectable citizens have been put in prison by the French at San Luis Potosi, and Guadalajara.

Gen. Uraga was near Guadalajara with 20,000 men, and Gen. Diaz at Oaxaca with

Garica Riejo was given up to Gen. Corturas because he was found to be an enemy of the United States. There is an understanding between the Mexican traitors and the American Rebels. The Rebels in Texas are said to be in communication with Gen. Bazane, with a view to have the northern treather at Mexico ed by the French, Som like Vidaorri, are now arranging their plans with Gen. Magruder.

Central and South America. - Our advices from Panama bring dates to the 17th inst. A revolution is reported to have broken out in Ecuador against GARCIA MORESO and Gen. Flores The movement, was, however, confined to the small village of Mana. The people arose and captured the garrison of twenty-live men, with their Commander. The Gov. ernor of the district was at liberty on parole and negotiations were going on about paying the expenses of the war. Trifling as this may seem, it is thought it may stimulate the people to movements which will result in the displa ment of Garcia Moreno. A force from the French fleet, consisting of 500 infantry and 250 cavalry, are reported to have taken possession of the Cny of Acapulco. No opposition was made. The administration of Senor Murillo, the new President of Columbia, seemed to be giving sat islaction to the country. The government devoting its attention to internal improvements rather than preparations for war, as has been so much the case with preceding administraa loan of eight millions of dollars, to be used in opening new roads, constructing canals and im proving barbors. Congress had passed an im portant decree, declaring the Catholic church of the country independent of the Pope of Rome, and permitting clergymen of all Pri ant denominations to hold religious services when, where and how they choose An opin ion of President Murillo had been issued in erence to the disposition to be made of the Pan-ama Railroad, when, after twenty years from the time of its construction, it shall revert to the Colombian government, by the terms of the contract with the company. Santa Coloma had been re-elected President of the State of Panama. There was apprehensions of another revolution in Ecuador. A detachment of colored seamen for the United States squadron in the Pacific bad arrived at Panana. The Ariel brings no later news from Peru or Chile. We learn by way of Panama that on the

2d instant the French fleet entered the harber of Acapulco, and at once landed their forces, who drove the Mexicans from the town at the

point of the bayonet.

The wind blo The storm But colder st That lieth The cheerless Fainting, I s To tread th Meet, only m Dear God ! Brighten the Let Thine ow The wilder That stretche With neve To lift the gr Which hid

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Do angel lips Do their s Do gates ete That ne'er Of all earth's Oh! pierce Jesus, the w Seems far-The storm is Apace con The wailing A voice so "I am the W

Above, th

Beloved chil-

Nought Ca "Be still! b Nor heed Thy Father : Nor eyo h Nor heart co For those I am the Wa Gilds all t "My smile i My change Streams four The rays

The way, w The halloy Forgive, Oh I brought Of hopeless, Which his And lost the Henceforth, Though s

Then let thy

THEL I hear, from A warble. I hear the re

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Brown mead Not yet th And thickets Are all al O Choir of s

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For frost sha Again the Whirl a whi Yet haply,

Ye come For there is The boom Armed w There might

In valleys Of a half In groves w In orchar To smite

Ye love the But there The soldier To hide t Stay, then, Heed not Nor yelling Nor let t

> Back to the And trains The armie Stay, for a t And from it Beside th

Here build, To scare Than winds And murr And we will The flower

Then may y Free as you And guid Then, as our What sh

From placid

# Family Miscellany.

For the Principia. "I AM THE WAY."

BY EDEN SHIRLEY.

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The wind blows cold across the wold, The storm drives toward the sea, But colder still, the bleak dark waste, That lieth far 'twixt Thee and me; The cheerless waste, 'twixt Thee and me! Fainting, I start with trembling heart, To tread the lone and dreary way, Meet, only meet for such as I. Poar God! pity and comfort me! Brighten the way 'twixt Thee and me.

Let Thine own power conduct me o'er The wilderness of Life's bleak moor, That stretches out-how cold! how far! With never a gleam from one pale star, To lift the gathering mist for me, Which hides the way, 'twixt me and Thee, Doangel lips ne'er speak to men ? -Do their swift feet ne'er visit them? Do gates eternal stand so far, That he'er within is heard the jar Of all earth's fearful, wailing cries -Oh! plerce they never, the upper skies ? Jesus, the way which leads to Thee

The storm is fulled-the wind is gone, Appendings on the flushing morn : The walling wind is heard no more; A voice sounds sweet, across the moor Flam the Way ordained for thee; Move, the Bow of Promise, see: Pelovel child, cling close to me, Naght can intrude 'twixt Me and thee.

Seems far - seems very far to me !

pestal bow low thy murmuring soul, Nor had life's conflicts as they roll; Tay Father stoops to breathe these words; Nor eye hath seen, nor ear hath heard; Nor heart conceived the bliss reserved For those who walk the ways of God, ant e Way-the Cross for thee dills all the way 'twixt thee and Me.

My mails illumes the darksome way, My clargeless love, from day to day Streams from the Cross-from Calvary; The rays divine out flash for thee. Then let try feet trend cheerfully-Tire! blooding f et, tread joyfully, The way, which leads thee on to Me; The ballowed way twixt thee and Me.

Forgive, Oh God! the bitter tale-I brought to Thee-the feeble wail Of hop last, helpless agony,

While a hist Thy pitying face from me, And lo t the way, 'twixt Thee and me! Henceforth, though sword and tempest come Though syrous lure my feet to roam, Lesse ed the way, Oh Christ! shall be That stretches out 'twixt Thee and me The glorious way, 'twixt Thee and mot

> [From the Atlantic Monthly for July.] THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Thear, from many a little throat, A warble, interrupted long; Thear the robin's flate-like note, The blue-bird's slenderer song.

Brown meadows and the russet bill. Not yet the haunt of grazing herds, and thickets by the glummering rill, Are all alive with birds.

O Chair of spring, why come so soon! Ou leafless grove and herbless lawn, Warm Se the yellow beams of noon; Yet winter is not gone.

For frost shall sheet the pools again: Again the bla tering East shall blow, What a wine tempest through the gland had the pines with snow.

Yet haply, from the region where, Waxed by an earlier spring than here, Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle blast, The boson as gon, the jarring drum, And on their chargers, spurring fast, Armad warners go and come.

There mighty bosts have pitched the camp In valleys that were yours till then, And Earth has shudde ed to the tramp Of a half a million men.

In groves where once ye used to sing, In orchards where ye had your birth, A thousand glittering axes swing To smite the tree to earth.

Ye love the fields by ploughman trod; But there, when sprouts the beechen spray, he solder only breaks the sod To hile the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruler sky; fleed not the storm-clouds rising black, for yelling winds that with them fly; Nor let them fright you back,-

Back to the tifling battle-cloud, To burning towns that blot the day, And trains of mounting dust that shroud The armies, on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor, And from its had the er cus peep Beside the houswife's door.

Here build, and dread no harsher sound To scare you from the -heltering tree, Than winds that star the branches round And murmur of the bee.

And we will pray, that, ere again
The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their strong armed men
May by their weapons by.

Then may ye warble unafraid, Where hards, that wear the fetter now,
Free as your wings shall ply the spade,
And guide the peaceful plough.

Then, as our conquering hosts return,
What shouts of jubilee shall break,
From placid vale and mountain stern
And more of mighty lake

And midland plain and ocean-strand Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave, Peace to the torn and bleeding land, And freedom to the slave!" March, 1864.

THE HOSTESS' DAUGHTER.

(From the German of Ludwig Uhland.) Three students crossed over the Rhine-stream

one day, Twas to a Frau Wirthin, they wended their way Frau Wirthin, hast thou good beer and wine, And where is that lovely daughter of thine? "My beer and wine are fresh and clear, My dear daughter lies upon the death bier." And as they stepped to the innermost room, There was she lying robed for the tomb. The first he withdrew then the veiling screen,

"Ah, wert thou living, fair flower of earth, How should I love thee from this day forth." The second he covered the pale, dead face, And turn'd him round and wept apace

And gazed upon her sorrowful mien.

"Ah there thou art lying on thy death-bier, And how have I loved thee, for many a year?" The third he lifted once more the veil; And kissed her upon the lips so pale. "Thee I leved ever! yet love thee to-day,

### And still shall I love thee, for aye and for aye. VOLCANOES OF ICELAND.

It is to its volcanoes that Iceland owes its chief and most characteristic feature. In no part of the world is such dire destruction or such terrible evidence of this fearful agency seen. Most of the greater mountains have been, or are still volcanoes; and in truth the whole island owes its birth to volcanic upheaval. So rough, so wild and rugged is the land, that it appears like a fragment torn from the bottom of the deep, and elevated above the wave by some convulsion of nature. Heckla is the volcano best known, because it lies to the south of the island, and can be seen by passing ships, but it is very far from being the most destructive of the 'Eruptors" of Iceland. On an average, there has been an explosion somewhere in the island every thirteen years, and several of these have been unsurpassed for their violent and devasting effects.

It is very remarkable that in a land where bravery and enterprise have never been wanting, a region some 3000 square miles in extent, lying in the south-east corner of the island, should never have been penetrated by man. In that wild and untrodden desert stand some of the most destructive craters. Age after age, wave upon wave of burning lava has been poured over it, earthquakes have rent it and tormented it, without the eye of man ever resting on its mysteries. From out of this solitude, perfect seas of molten lava have, at various times, flowed over the pastures and laboriously cultivated fields of the wretched inhabitants. Considerable hills have been thrown up, watercourses cut deep in the hills filled full to the brim, and long reefs and islands cast far out into the One stream is fifty miles long, fifteen miles broad, and six hundred feet deep, and it has been calculated that one volcano in that wilderness threw out, during one eruption, fifty to sixty millions of cubic yards of material! Into the inhabited regions alone, a greater bulk than Mont Blane was projected! The accounts which have been handed down of this event, present to us a picture too terrible almost for belief. With a wide spread destruction of the land, the depths of the sea were invaded, and the fish (the Icelander's chief means of subsistance) driven from the shore. The flames broke out even through the waves in the line of movement, and the sea was covered with pumice for one hundred and fifty miles. A thick canopy hung over the island for a year, and the winds carried the ashes over Europe, Africa and America. The very sun was darkened, and showed only as a ball of fire, while frightful hurricanes, hail storms, thunder and lightning added their horrors, and famine and pestilence still further reduced the number of those who survived the catastrophe.

The great lava streams are inconceivably wild. A sight of one is a sufficient reward for crossing the ocean. A more complete 'abomination of desolation" cannot elsewhere be found. It would be a fit earthly habitation for Azrael, "the spirit of desolation."

To describe such a stream as like a billowy sea arrested in wildest frenzy, and turned into stone, would give but a faint notion of the fretted turbulent twistings, deep rents and chasms, threatening pinnacles, and overhanging crests of dull, eindery lava, which, ghost-like, stretch to the horizon. Sometimes extraordinary swirls in the rock show how the viscous mass was moved while it cooled. Large corrugated surfaces thus frequently occur, and occasionally they even assume patterns like a tasselated pavement. Sometimes you pass over broad domes that ring to the tread, and beneath, subterranean chambers stretch to a great distance, revenge injuries. which might serve as dens for all the wild beasts of the forest. Hidden from the summer sun, banks of ice and snow lie in some of these caves all the year round; and small holes, into which a horse's foot is apt to slide, are a constant source of danger to the traveller. The persistent heat of these masses of lava is evidenced by the fact, that many years after their effusion they continue hot and smoking. Such sterile, howling wildernesses are what Rachael would have fitly on well directed enterprise. nesses are what Rachael would have fitly termed "a sublime horror." Hardly a trace of life in animal or plant is met with. The lowest lichens and a weatherbeaten gray moss sear the rocks with faint traces of color, and at long intervals an eagle, or one of the apoplectic ravens which haunt these solitudes, may flit noiselessly past, their dark shadow gliding like an evil spirit over the ing.

barren rocks. Not another sign of life exists, and in truth, the absence of insect life is one of the most curious and striking features of the country. Except in some of the valleys by the side of rivers, where hungry gnats abound, there is hardly a winged insect to be seen. No bees or butterflies fill the air with their busy hum, or pass glittering down the breeze. There are no hedgerows or copses "melodious with tune," no little birds impetuous with song. On the moors the melancholy cry of the plover may at intervals be heard, but the thrush and starling and corncrake never come in all that silent land. Among the grass and stones few worms or little insects meet your eye. I saw no beetle, or spider, or smail. The very house fly did not visit our tent; and certain heavy and light cavalry, so common in the houses of more southern lands, are, so far as I could learn, prudently indifferent to so cold and unpromising a field of industry and enterprise as is presented to them in Iceland. Everywhere a strange silence reigns, like that of the Great Desert. Over head and under foot everything wears the lifeless silence of desolation. It is in winter that the echoes are aroused, and then, with the hurricane "traveling in the greatness of his strength," and the ice artillery, the long valleys and the iron hills shout

Craters of all sizes are very commonly met with. Occasionally, a few yards from the road, you can look down a black funnel into an unknown abyss, sometimes an unfathomable lake occupies an old vent; and I have heard of filled up craters serving as sheep-folds. But it is not lava alone which is projected from the subterranean chambers of Iceland. Hot mud, boiling water, liquid sulphur, are at different places thrown up; and it is especially in those valleys, where the discolored sloughs of sulphur smudge the ground and streak the hill-side, and where the vapours of boiling caldrons constantly fill the air, that you fally realise your near approach to the "ignes suppositi," and feel disposed to examine suspiciously all the hollows and lurking places for the belitting

The Prodigal Son .- A preacher in Illiiois, giving a familiar account of the Prodgal Son's return, dwelt touchingly upon the father's circumstances when he saw his son 'afar off," thus: "The sun had not yet sunk beneath the western horizon. There, in his easy chair, before the door, sits the aged father, reading the papers !"

### OUR CASKET.

HAPPINESS. True happiness is not the growth of earth, The soil is fruitless if you seek it there: Tis an exotic of celestial birth. And never blooms but in celestial air! Sweet plant of paradise! Its seeds are sown In here and there a breast of heavenly mould, It rises slow, and buds, but ne'er was known To blossom here—the climate is to cold. R. B. Sheridan.

### HOPE.

Hope on,hope ever !- by the sudden springing Of green leaves which the winter hid so long And by the burst of free, triumphant singing, After cold, silent months the woods among; And by the rending of the frozen chains, Which bound the glorious river of the plain. Hope on-hope ever. Mrs. Hemans.

Politeness is real kindness, kindly expressed. Wither spoon.

THE BEST WAY to stop censure is to correct Demosthenes.

PROSPERITY is the tomb-stone of virtue; for it is less difficult to bear -misfortunes, than to remain uncorrupted by pleasure Tacitus. THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE .- The breast of every Christian is a field of battle, where sometimes selfishness, and sometimes benevolence gains the victory; but there is no solid peace till benevolence repels and excludes Emmons.

### THE STARS.

But the stars, the soft stars !-- when they glit-I gaze on their beams with a feeling divine! For, as true friends in sorrow more tenderly

The darker the heaven, the brighter they shine. Mrs. Welby.

### LABOR AND MEDITATION.

He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation, and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything exactly; his knowledge will always be intermixed with doubts and obscurities; and the last will only pursue shadows; his knowledge will never be certain and solid. Labor, but slight not meditation. Meditate, Confucius. but slight not labor.

WOULDST THOU LEARN TO DIE-WELL? learn first to live well. Acknowledge thy benefits by the return of other benefits, but never Confucius.

Do NOT BE DISCOURAGED by difficulties, nor vex yourselves with what may be the final results of your efforts. Just go on quietly and diligently, seizing hold of every occasion for improvement, and acquire habits of industry, which will few your characters and stick to which will form your characters, and stick to you through life. The likelihood is, that by this simple but persevering course-a course unmarked but any great effort--you will pass

Chambers' Miscellany.

THE GREATEST MAN is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest is storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God is most unfalter-

### PHENOMENA OF SUN STROKES.

Some years ago, when I was living in Bengal, there happened to be an eclipse of the sun, which was nearly total. As the weather was c'oudless, we saw the phenomenon admirably, and at the period of greatest obscuration observed the twilight gloom which overspread the sky, deceiving the birds into premature preparations for bed. But the fact which impressed us most was, that at mid-day, during the hottest season of the year, we could stand with perfect impunity bare headed in the open air. We all agreed that if the eclipse were a permanent affair India would be a delightful place to live in. Possibly the rice crop and the indigo crop and all the other crops would suffer; but we should be relieved from the presence of a personage whom, I am sorry to say, we regard as a personal enemy, namely, the sun. Can it be wondered at? In the early morning, just as you are enjoying your ride, (the only active exercise you will get during the twenty-four hours,) up pops that luminary, not, as in England, with a sober red face, which you can bear to look at, but with a brilliant, blazing, blinding physiognomy, such as he will wear throughout the day. It is advisable to turn your horse's head homeward at once, for the early sun, striking angularly on the face, is more unpleasant, though not so dangerous, as that of mid-day. In India, for the greater part of the year,

the sun acts as turnkey to the hundred thousand Europeans who dwell between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. Except at the hill stations, he locks them all up at eight in the morning, and does not let them out again till six P.M. It is a weary time for those who have no compulsory indoor employment, especially for uneducated persons, such as our private soldiers mostly are. Amusements are all very well, but a man cannot be all day at play. Play then becomes dull work. No wonder the rum bottle, or the still more poisonous juice of the palm, is brought into requisition to pass the lagging hours. Let us hope that, as the system of railways becomes more and more perfected, the bulk of our European soldiers will be quartered at cool stations on the hills; and that no man, from the governor-general downward, will be compelled to spend more than twelve months together in the burning

Untraveled Englishmen are apt to fancy that the atmospheric heat of India is something tremendous, and that on this account their countrymen are confined to the house during the day. But this is an erroneous idea. Save in some exceptional places, as among the scorching rocks of Scinde, or the furnace heat of Mooltan, the day temperature in the shade seldom rises above one hundred degrees. The same thermometer, with its bulb blackened and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, will probably rise twenty degrees higher. But the thermometer affords no true indication of the force of the solar rays, for it is a singular fact that the further we recede from the equator the greater appears to be the effect of the sun in raising the mercury exposed to its direct influence. In other words, the difference between a sheltered and an exposed thermometer is less in Jamaica than in Quebec, and less in Quebec than in the polar regions. "The true indication of the force of the solar rays," says Herschel, "would seem to be, not the statical effect on the thermometer, but their momentary intensity measured by the velocity with which they communicate heat to an absorbent body.' It is this "momentary intensity" which causes the phenomenon of the hair, does not blister as the skin of other parts of the body would, but its temperature becomes elevated, and the caloric causes inflammation of the contents of the skull, The sufferer experiences intense headache, succeeded by vomiting; he then falls breathless, and unless instant assistance be given turns black in the face and expires.

We hear of such cases occasionally, even in our own misty island, during unwontedly hot summers. The victim is usually a barvest laborer, and long-protracted hours of work, combined with inordinate draughts of beer or eider, are probably as much concerned in his attack as the solar rays. Intoxicating drinks must of necessity tend to promote inflammatory action. I have walked about Calcutta in the heat of the day, protected by a pith hat and a double um rella, without injury, so long as I abstained from alcoholic drinks; but a single glass of pale ale would induce giddiness, and compel an instant return in-doors. The stocks and tight shirt collars worn by Europeansthough fashion and the military have modified them of late years-have a very prejudicial effect, as tending to retard the circulation of blood between the head and the body. The native, while he carefully covers the head with a many-folded turban, (an excellent non-conductor of heat ) and guards the vital regions of the body from the solar influence by means of the cummerbund, invariably leaves his neck bare and unconstrained. A well-known surgeon in the late company's service, of somewhat eccentric habits, always dressed and lived like a Hindu, during the hot season. He shaved his head, wore loose flowing garments, and supported nature's waste on vegitable curries, rice, and water. In the cold season he put on European broadcloth, and returned to roast beef and malt liquor.

It is a curious fact that mental depression has a great effect in inducing sun-stroke. season of 1857 a body of European troops, fore. Now, as moths lay their eggs in Jene,

who were engaged in suppressing the Sepoy mutiny, encountered an overwhelming force and met with a reverse. They had been for weeks exposed to the sun at all hours of the day, without losing a man. But in that retreat the dispirited men fell by scores, never to rise again, under the burning influence of the solar rays. Again, a much respected police-sergeant in Calcutta, who had been for years in India, and accustomed to brave the sun at all seasons, received the intelligence of his wife's sudden death. As he sorrowfully crossed the barrack-yard, letter in hand, to communicate the sad news to his superior officer, he fell down smitten as with a thunderbolt by coup de soleil.

It is well known that the baneful effect of the sun's rays varies exceedingly in different tropical and semi-tropical places. In the West India Islands, although they are nearer the line than the northern part of Hindoostan, men expose themselves to the sun with comparitive impunity. A Barbadoes planter, who came to settle in Madras, insisted on riding out in the sun, as he had been wont to do in "Little England," (so that island is fondly termed by the inhabitants.) He laughed at well-meaning advisers, and lost his life from sun-stroke. Even in Ceylon, though that dependency is nearer the line than Continental India, the Europeans do not dread the sun as they do on the other side of Palk's Strait. On board a ship, in the open sea, I have lain four hours basking in the full blaze of an equatorial sun without ill effect. Lastly, I have frequently crossed the Hooghly in an open boat from Howrah to Calcutta. While on the water I could stand boldly, exposed to the sun's rays; but the moment I set my foot on shore, unless I raised my umbrella, the solar heat began to bore like a two inch auger into my skull.—Chambers's Journal.

#### PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement; it won't, hurt her. She made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable-for pity's sake, tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good for all that, and you too.

There are many women, to day, thirsting for the words of praise, the language of enconragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Home every day may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its holiness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know, if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, that some body's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mental.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health, but they don't come out with a hearty—"Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains!" They thank the tailor for giving them "fits;" they thank a man in a full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank a young lady who moves along in the concert room-in short, they thank every thing out of doors, sun-stroke. When the bare head is exposthe newspaper, grumble if their wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has gone down, or, if every thing is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never sav, " I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward those common articles of house keeping, your wives, if you would give them the hundred and sixteenth part of the compliments you almost choked them with, before you were married, fewer women would seek for other sources of affection. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are counter-balanced by your own.

### ABOUT MOTHS.

Many a lady, on taking out her fars the past winter, noticed the hairs falling out, and, on examining the skins, found them perforated with small holes. These holes are cut by the moth-an insect whose habits every lady should know all about. Naturlists tell us that the moth is the larva of a family of insects called 'Timea. Its winged life begins in the spring, and lasts only a few months. It is small, and of a light brown color. After fluttering around a short time, it finds a mate, when the happy pair goes to house-keeping, and to building up a family. The female creeps into cracks and crevices, into closets and clothes' presses, under the edge of carpets, wherever woolens or furs are stored away, and there she tays her eggs. The parents soon die. In a formight, the eggs hatch out into light colored caterpillars, about a quarter or half an inch long. They begin to gnaw upon whatever they can find to make nests off. It is in doing this that so many carpets, so much upholsterniz, and so many furs are punctured.

In winter they lie torpid. In spring, the chrysalis gives birth to the whole winged insect, which again begins the circle of pairing I will give two instances. During the rainy and egg-laying as its parents had done be-

that evidently is the best time for making an | physiognomy of a person in the "sulks," male enslaught among them. Take out every article of fur or woolen, give a thorough shaking and whipping, a long exposure to hot sun, if practicable, and another dressing with the switch before storing them. Put salt and Scotch snuff under the edges of the carpets. Fumigate the closets and drawers with tobacco. On returning the articles to their places, put small branches of cedar or distribute little packages of camphor gum among them .- American Agriculturist.

#### SOME JUDGES.

Mr. B. was elected "side-judge" in one of the county courts of Vermont. He was not very well versed in "legal lore, so he called on a friend of his, who had served as sidejudge, to make some inquiries concerning the duties of the office. To his interrogatories the reply was :- "Sir, I have filled this important and honorable office several years, but have never been consulted with regard to but one question. On the last day of the Spring term, 1847, the president Judge, after listening to three or four windy pleas of an hour's length each, turned to me and whispered, "B.—is'ns this beach made of hard wood?—and I told him I thought it

We lived, when a boy, in Philadelphia, but usually spent the summer months in old Bucks, at the house of a relative universally known as the "Judge." Our youthful imagination had always invested the old man with those attributes of wisdom and learning which ought to attach to the judicial character. One day riding into market with "the judge," the following dialogue took place.

Boy-Uncle, what court are you judge

Unde-Haw ! haw ! haw ! Why sonny, I used to be judge of hoss races round here, and the name has kinder stuck, you see.

It is needless to say that the veneration for his judical character was considerably lowered.

We have seen several of the same kind of judges since, and the Department of the South is peculiarly blessed with them. We never hear the title given to a man without desiring to ask him what kind of a judge he

#### EVERY HOUSE HAS ITS CROSS.

A widow lady was almost in despair from the variety of hindrances, vexations, and disappointments she had to endure. She was quite overwhelmed with her domestic erosses, and had scarcely the heart to go on with her daily conflicts. "No other roof." she complained, "is so constantly beset with misery as mine." She had no idea that any neighbor of hers was half so crossed as herself; judging, as she did, from outward appearances. But it pleased God to teach her a lesson, through the instrumentality of a dream, which was the wholesomest medicine of which she could have partaken.

One night she dreamed that a whole town stood before her, and every house in it bore a cross against its door : on one it was a very large one, on the next it was of less size and on others, though they were very few it was but a small one. Among all the erosses, however, none appeared to her so inconsiderable and light to carry as that at her own door. She awoke a new creature. What she had seen she had understood; and she recollected Christ's saying, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross, and follow me." She fell down upon her knees at once, and prayed God to pardon her for her complaining, mur-muring, repining spirit, and besought him to release her from it, and fill her with a spirit of patience, submissiveness, and content with his orderings. And she implored him also to endow her with his strengthening grace to bear her cross, which, from that hour forward, she found to be light, as compared with the cross her own weakness had given her to bear. "Yes," she exclaimed. 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me,' for his 'yoke is easy, and hie burden is light !

### THE GRAVE OF BUNYAN.

The grave of Bunyan is thus described by a correspondent of the Watchman and Re flector :

"Bunyan lies in Bunhill Fields, a cemetery crowded with graves and thick with momuments and slabs. Asking a lad whom I met if he could point me to Bunyan's Yes,' said he, 'there he lies, covered with

a sheet.

Taking the direction pointed out, I soon stood by the grave and the monument of the inimitable allegorist. And there indeed he did lie, wrapped in a cloak, with a book ander his arm, sleeping and dreaming-hewn out of white marble on the slab which covers his grave. On the momument is this simple but sufficient inscription : " JOHN BUNYAN,

The anthor of Pilgrim's Progress." On one side, chiselled in the stone, is the Pilgrim, with his burden, leaning on his staff, with a countenance of deepest anguish. On the opposite side is the Pilgrim grasping the the cross, his eyes gazing on it, his burden rolled off at his feet, and his countenance radiant with peace and joy."

NEVER SULK .-- Better draw the cork of your indignation, and let it foam and fame, than wire it down to turn sour and acid within. Sulks affect the liver, and are still worse for the heart and soul. Look at the

or female, old or young, and you will see an "ugly," repulsive expression. Continue in this state, and the features become fixed, and the organs of the brain shape themselves to the bad condition, and an ugly face and bad head are the result. Wrath driven in, is as dangerous to the moral health, as suppressed small-pox is to the animal system.

Dissipate it by reflecting on the mildness, humility, and serenity of better men than yourself, suffering under greater wrongs than you yourself have ever yet been called

#### OUR WASTE BASKET.

An Irishman, in writing a letter to his sweetheart, asking whether she would accept his love or not, writes thus-'If you don't love me, plaze send back the letter without breaking the sale !'

Of what trades are the presidents of the United States? Cabinet-makers.

Men can easily run into debt, but find not so easy even to creep out of it.

The young lady who took a gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

"It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere," said a swell to a stranger whom he met the other day; "but I cannot imagine where."—"Very likely," replied the other;" I have been the keeper of a prison for the last twenty years."

A man hearing of another who was a hundred years old, said contemtuously, "Pshaw I what a fuss about nothing I Why, if my grandfather was alive he would be a hundred and fifty years old."

There is this paradox in pride--it makes some ridiculous, but prevents others from be-

The other day, a lady fell off the Brooklyn boat into the East River; a poor Irishman sprang over and rescued her. When she was safe on deck again, her husband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, Pat said, as he pocketed the coin.

"Arrah, don't blame the jintleman—he knows best: mayhap if I had'nt saved her, he'd have give me a dollar ?"

There are two things you should not borrow-trouble and a newspaper.

At a school for contraband children in Northern Alabama, the teacher used the phrase "common sense," and asked what it meant. The reply was prompt and decisive, from a boy of ten: "Not to steal, to behave yourself, and not to cuss and swear."

They tell a good story of a paymaster in the army, an Indiana man, who was an admirer of Gen. McClellan. He unfortunately happened within our lines with a million of dollars to pay troops, just as the seven days' fighting before Richmond commenced. He was obliged to remain during the whole time. A friend inquired how he got off unharmed. 'O,' said he admiringly, 'I stuck to Little Mac, and came out all right.' He was perfectly safe when he was with the General and staff.

American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's Italian. "How do you find yourself?" That's German. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Swedish. "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptain. "How is your stomach?" "Have you eaten rice?" That's Chinese." "How do you have yourself?" That's Polish. "How do you live on?" That's Russian. "May thy shadow never be less!" That's Persian: and all mean the same thing

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

### ALMOST THERE

BY L. M. HOFFORD.

"I am almost there !" Said a dying child, As he upward looked, And sweetly smiled; "The happy homes Of the blest I see, And an angel band Awaiting me.

"I am almost there ! But do not weep-In a Saviour's arms It is sweet to sleen." And he closed his eyes. And gently placed His folded hands Across his breast

"I am almost there ! Sweet Jesus, now,' And the damp of death O'erspread his brow. · And his brighting features Almost smiled,

And we wept beside

The dying child.

### TOM COD AND MRS, LOBSTER.

Around the rocky island the deep tides ebbed and flowed and sobbed, and the waves rolled and dashed. The waters were so deep that the fish could come up to the very rocks. At the foot of one of these rocks, far down, near the bottom, was a young Tom Cod, swimming and playing. He was a very beautiful fish, hardly inferior in color to the speckled trout of the rivers. He was young, and felt that he could do almost anything He would dart off like a flash of light, and then back again-sometimes whirling round, sametimes rolling over, and cutting all manner of capers. Pretty soon he discovered an old Lobster slowly creeping along among the rocks that lay on the bottom of the sea.

"Pray Mrs. Lobster, what are you up to? How slow you move! What, can't you rush, and dash, and fly through the water as I dom

"Why, Master Tom, that is not my nature. My food and home is down among the rocks. I feel safer to be here."
"Well, what a homely creature you are !

Those two great claws-what do you do with them!" "With the big, coarse one, I crack the

shelifish, thus," and she seized and instantly erushed a large oyster; "and with the oth er, the sharp teeth, why, if you will just put your tail in that claw I will show you how beantifully it will seize and hold a fish."

"And what are those very long smellers for? They are longer than your whole body.

"These are not smellers, Master Tom." "What are they, then?"

"They are feelers. When I want to go to sleep, or when I want to eat, I just lay them over my back, and let them stick out behind me, and then, if any fish comes near to bite me behind I feel him at once."

"And what do you then do ?"

"I whirl around instantly and present my claws to his fishship, and he makes off." "Well, Mrs. Lobster I would like to know how you grow? Does your shell stretch, or grow larger? You don't seem larger than

you did a year ago, when I was very small and very young."
"Nor am I any larger. But I do all my

growing for the year, in a few days. Once a year I throw off my shell, and then swell and grow, and then put on a new shell. It takes some days, but it is nice to come out once a year, in a new house." "And do you actually go naked till the

new shell grows and hardens? "I certainly do."

"Why, don't the fish eat you up when von are so soft and have no claws to defend vourself?"

"Ah! there's the advantage of having my home down among the rocks. When I am about to shed my shell, I dig out a hole under some rock, just big enough to creep into, and there I go, and no fish can get at me. I lie there safely till all the process of shedding my shell and getting a new one is completed. It is a delightful and safe home, and I am perfectly happy in it.'

"Nonseuse," said Tom Cod. "I want room to play, and to pick up my food wherever I find it. There, now don't you see that naked clam? See how quickly I have bim 127

Poor Tom ! He grabbed the clam, and the hook in it caught him! He writhed, and struggled, and groaned, but the hook was fast, and the line was strong, and the last Mrs. Lobster saw of him he was being drawn straight up to the top of the water, and she heard the poor fellow threshing and floundering in the boat.

"O!" said she, "those colors on poor Tom are beautiful, and doubtless it is a fine thing to be able to swim anywhere, and to dash up and down through the deep waters; but "How do You Do?"—That's English and mong the rocks, the safest? Has not the great Master of the seas given me my full within 500 miles of either New-York or Janesvine; and for two dollars extra, to any Railroad Station within 1,000 miles of either place.

I submit that no family need be without one of my Clothes Washers. Circulars roady. share of blessings, though I must live in the very depths of the seas, and erecp over the sands and the rocks? I will be thankful, humble, and contented."

Wise Mrs. Lobster! How much more happy we should all be, if he could feel that God has meted out the bounds of our habitation, and his wisdom given to each the lot which is best for him ! We will not envy those above us. They meet with hooks and dangers that we know not of; and if we are true and faithful in our lot and condition, we shall be rewarded as fully as if we could gambol and play in all the fashions and glories of earth!-Dr. Dedd in Sunday-School

### TWO PICTURES.

PICTURE PIRST

"It is too bad; I don't want to get up; you always call me just when I want to sleep," said Mary Graves, as her mother told her it was time to rise.

Half an hour afterwards, when she came down stairs, instead of the bright, sunny face a little girl ought to wear, she brought a scowling brow and a cross word for every one. "Mother, isn't breakfast ready? I'm sure I shall be late for school; Jane is so slow, I'm tired of waiting." Then when at the table,-"I don't like bread and milk, I want coffee and toast; others girls have it, and why can't 1?"

Presently her mother said, "It is time to prepare for school," and then Miss Fret commenced again. "Oh dear! where are my books? I know I can't find them; I'm sure I shall be late; I know Sosie Dunlap won't wait for me, though the said she would; I can't bear to wear my dark dress any more I always have to do what I don't like.' And so her tongue kept running along, fret,

fret, all the time; you would have thought she was the most unhappy girl living, and yet she had a pleasant home, kind friends, and every comfort a little girl could need.

Her mother watched her, as she passed down the street, and then sat down to her sewing with a heavy heart, because her little daughter, instead of being thankful for the many blessings she bad, was all the time complaining and fretting, making berself and all around her miserable.

### PICTURE SECOND.

In the corner of an old attic, in a trundlebed, a little girl opened her bright eyes one morning, and seeing the sun shining through the one pane of glass that served for a window, she jumped up saying to herself, " Now I will get dressed and be as quiet as a monse, and get breakfast ready before dear mother wakes, for I know she gets so tired with washing, it will do her good to sleep." Then she moved noiselessly about, kindled

a fire, and drawing out a little table, placed on it a plate of cold beans and a loaf of bread. Then going to her still sleeping mo-ther, she gently called her, and broke into a merry laugh as her mother looked in astonishment to see a fire burning, and their morning meal prepared. After they had eaten, Kitty removed the

dishes and swept the floor, and then sat down to study her lesson till the school-bell rung. Then her mother took her old sunbonnet from the nail behind the door, and kissing her little daughter, started to her daily duties as a washerwoman, thanking God for the patient, good little girl He had given her.

These are true pictures. Now children. which example ought you to follow? Mary's, who grumbled at everything, even when all her real wants were supplied; or Kitty's who, though she had but few comforts, made her home happy by her cheerful, contented spirit? I know you will say, Kitty's. Then see to it, dear children, that you try to make the best of every thing, and then your dear mothers will have light hearts, and be able to thank God for their dear children, and when you come to be men and women, you will find that these good habits, formed in childhood will help to make all duties easier, and gain for you friends, wherever you may

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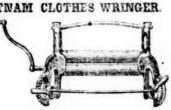
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